The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIII—50. MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 4, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,194.

Spangler & Wade,

—THE—

HATTERS & FURNISHERS,

New Stock and the Latest Styles.

NO. 4 EAST MAIN STREET,

Old Reed Room, MASSILLON, OHIO.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehlhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie treet

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 211 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

Cedar Posts, Fencing,

—AND—

Building Material.

The Sippo Coal Co. has for sale a large lot of Cedar Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, a choice lot of building timber, joist and scantling, which will also be sold exceedingly low. An opportunity such as may not occur again for years is now presented to those who desire to construct buildings or fencing. Call at the office of

SIPPO COAL CO

Massillon, Aug. 18, 1884-9

Knapp & Dillon,

(Successors to J. F. Hess & Bro.,)

Practical Plumbers,

GAS and STEAM FITTERS,

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Gas Fixtures, Brass Goods

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Pumps, Hydrants, Street Washers, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.

Fitting Country Residences a Specialty.

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16 NORTH ERIE STREET,

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

26-nr

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, A good school to get a thorough Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, PROF. JOSEPH L. SHUNK, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio. 42-1y*

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

38-6m

LATEST NEWS.

President Cleveland's Marriage—Indications that the Gifts will Aggregate Fifty Thousands Dollars in Value.

Demise of John Kelly the Noted Tammany Chieftain at New York After a Long Illness.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Cleveland's marriage license, issued by the clerk of the District court, is in the usual form, for the marriage of Grover Cleveland and Miss Frank Folsom—her real name, by the way, being "Frank," and not Frances—and states that both persons are past the age of 21, and the consent of parents or guardians is therefore not necessary.

Many senators, representatives, and other officials called at the white house to-day and congratulated the president on his approaching marriage. He was in a very happy frame of mind, and endured the chaffing and pleasantries of his visitors on the subject of his wedding with the utmost good nature.

The wedding cake that is to grace the nuptial services was received this evening. The president, in giving his directions for the wedding, ordered that no display should be made, and consequently, in the embellishing of the bridal cake itself, his orders have been distinctly complied with. The bridal cake, which will stand in the center of the table in the white house, will be placed on a large silver dish. It is a fruit-cake, heavily iced, round, and measures eighteen inches in diameter and six inches in height. It weighs twenty-five pounds. On the side of the cake is a tracing of scroll-work. On the top of the cake and in the center is the monogram "C. F." The letters are composed of elaborate ornamental scroll-work, and on each letter is a leaf. These letters occupy a space five inches in diameter, and are raised a similar height. The monogram is in the center of a circle entwined with leaves, and around this is a wreath of orange blossoms. In addition to the bridal cake other cakes have been made by Pinard. These have been cut, and a liberal slice placed in each one of 150 boxes. Every guest at the wedding will be presented with one of the boxes as a souvenir. Each box is six inches long and about two inches wide and about two inches deep, with satin cushions at the bottom and on inside cover of the box. The piece of wedding cake in each box was first wrapped in wax paper, which in turn was covered with tin-foil. Over this was spread a piece of fine, white lace. The boxes were tied with white satin ribbon and joined by a bow on the top. On the left side of the top of the box is the monogram "C. F," and date "June 2, 1886," worked in together. On the right side of the cover a card is attached, upon which is engraved the monogram "C. F." and the date "June 2, 1886." At the bottom of the card are the autographs of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom. The cost of the cake and the boxes is as follows:

Cake and monogram work, $150.

One hundred and fifty hand-painted boxes, with cake, at $10 each, $1,500.

Expense attending its taking to Washington, $60.

Total, $1 710.

It was learned the president had ordered a magnificent set of pearls for a present to his bride. There is much curiosity to know what the other presents will be, but beyond the fact that the wives of cabinet ministers have decided to present a solid silver dinner service as a joint gift nothing is positively known. It is generally conceded, however, that the presents will be numerous and costly. Many prominent New Yorkers will send costly presents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The acting commissioner of agriculture has transmitted to the house the report of the statistician of the department (Prof. Dodge) on the world's product of wheat and corn in 1885. The wheat product amounted to 3,110,000,000 bushels, the requirements of consumption, 3,165,000,000 bushels, presenting a deficiency of 55,000,000 bushels, drawn from the previous year's surplus of 125,000,000 bushels. For the supply of the coming year the crops of Australia, India and South America, already harvested, are probably about 32,000,000 bushels less than those of last year, while those of the United States promise fully 100,000,000 bushels more than the harvest of 1885. The wheat in the United States on May 1 last was 164,000,000 bushels, against 152,000,000 bushels in 1885. Of the commercial stocks of wheat New York held 4,138,095; Buffalo, 2,480,117; Chicago, 11,777,804; Milwaukee, 3,335,030; Minneapolis, 4,077,999, and Duluth, 7,393,748.

The crop of corn in 1886-6 was 1,617,000,000 bushels; the stock, 587,000,000 bushels, and the exportation 42,000,000 bushels. The estimated acreage of winter wheat now growing is 24,727,087; spring wheat, 11,800,000; total, 36,527,087.

NEW YORK, June 2.—John Kelly, the chief sachem of Tammany hall, died yesterday afternoon. Mr. Kelly had been ill for seven months. During the last few weeks he seemed to feel comparatively well, but on Sunday last at 8 p. m. he was taken with an attack of fainting, and became weaker afterward. Monday he was worse, but yesterday morning an improvement was apparent. At noon, however, he began to sink, and the approach of the end was realized.

Mr. Kelly's death was painless, although he was conscious to the last. Only Mrs. Kelly and her two children were present when he passed away. Mrs. Kelly was prostrated by the blow and is too ill to see anybody. No funeral arrangements have as yet been made.

Late this evening it was announced that the funeral would take place on Saturday at the cathedral. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated over the remains. Archbishop Corrigan, who called at the house during the evening, will probably officiate.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Oscar Neebe, the manager of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, has been added to the number of those indicted for murder, and was arrested Friday evening. He is now in the county jail. His indictment was passed upon Friday morning and a warrant for his arrest was issued by Judge Rogers. It was placed in the hands of Bailiff Reid of the Criminal court and Detective Mike Whelan of the Chicago avenue station. When Neebe was told that he was arrested for murder he expressed great surprise, but accepted the situation quietly. He was taken to the Chicago avenue station, and shortly afterward was removed to the county jail, where he was locked up with his indicted friends. Mr. Neebe said that he had no idea that he would be indicted and that he was not fearful of the result of a trial. He said he was confident that if he were charged with being present either at the secret meeting of May 3 or at the riot on May 4 he could prove an alibi.

Oscar Neebe has lived in Chicago for many years. He is about 35 years old and the owner of property here. His brother, Louis W. H. Neebe, is a notary public and the publisher of *Die Biene*, at 106 Sigel street. Oscar Neebe is well known among politicians. He is an intimate friend of August Spies and the leading anarchists, but he has never appeared prominently as a speaker at the meetings. What he has done, if anything, has been done in secret. He is a stockholder in the Socialistic Publishing company. In 1880 he was elected one of its trustees, and was re-elected in 1881-1883. He was active in the establishment of the *Alarm*, the English edition which was intrusted to the management of Parsons. After the arrest of August Spies on May 5 Neebe took charge of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and has been its manager since.

Oscar Neebe is a little over medium height. He is well built and wears a brown mustache and imperial. He has a very loud voice.

The grand jury, shortly before noon Thursday, presented in Judge Rogers's court twenty-one indictments. These are all that have been passed upon. They were not all indictments of the anarchists. At least ten were in other cases. The state's attorney would not make the indictments public, saying that several persons were on the list who have not yet been apprehended. These are probably three or four men who have been indicted for conspiracy. They are said to have been present at the West Lake street meeting on the evening of Monday, May 3. Capt. Schaack's theory is that the Haymarket plot was laid at that meeting. The police are searching for a number of men who attended.

It was learned yesterday that the charge against George Engel is that he was one of the band present and one of the chief plotters. After Louis Lingg and Engel were taken to the county jail yesterday afternoon a deputy sheriff went through the formality of serving warrants for murder on Spies, Fielden, Schwab, Fischer, Engel, and Lingg. The prisoners had not a word to say when the writs were read to them. They had already heard of the indictments, and seem to have become resigned to accept their fate stoically.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 29.—Early yesterday morning the inhabitants of the western portion of Erie and eastern portion of Sandusky counties in a few minutes' time suffered a loss of $75,000 by a terrific wind, hail and rain storm. It had much the appearance and effect of a cyclone. There was a profound stillness about 2 a. m., accompanied by intense heat, when the storm burst. Immense trees were uprooted, houses blown down and many people hurt. At Bellevue the hailstones were immense and hundreds of hogs, sheep and chickens were killed. At Bellevue and North Monroeville scarcely a house is uninjured. Some being blown down and many unroofed. A number of people were hurt, but none fatally. People took refuge from the hail in cellars. In Lyme township, James Hudson was blown against a tree and will die. Reports are coming of fatalities further south. It is stated that four children were killed in a falling house near Bellevue. The Baltimore & Ohio lines are all prostrated, not a line working into this city. The storm was of wide scope, and the most destructive which has ever visited these counties.

LABOR NOTES.

The Knights of Labor of Reading, Pennsylvania, have declared an end to the strike of hat-finishers, by which about one thousand persons were thrown out of work.

The Northwestern Fertilizing company, of Chicago, gave the eight-hour plan at full wages a trial of two weeks, and in attempting to return to the old basis was met by a general strike. It filed in the circuit court a bill against one hundred of its former employes, and secured an injunction restraining them from intimidation and acts of violence.

GENERAL NEWS.

The decrease of the public debt for May is estimated at $9,000,000.

One hundred thousand people attended Leopold von Ranke's funeral.

All the journeymen plasterers of Indianapolis struck Tuesday for the eight hour day.

A constable at Sedalia, Missouri, has levied upon the household goods of Martin Irons, to satisfy a debt of $7 for rent.

Andrew Carnegie, the steel manufacturer, has given to Allegheny City $250,000 for the erection of a free library and music hall.

John C Henning was hanged at Crawfordsville, Indiana, Thursday for the murder of Mrs. Charlotte Vollmer, who had refused to marry him.

A jury at Belleville, Illinois, failed to agree upon the guilt of the Canty brothers, charged with burglarizing the city safe at East St. Louis.

The national fish commission announces the complete success of its attempt to propagate lobsters artificially at Wood's Holl, Massachusetts.

There are thirteen hungry applicants for the postffice at San Francisco. Hastings is the candidate of the machine and Moulder represents the chivalry.

Major H. C. Russell, a well-known sporting character, killed himself with chloroform, in Indianapolis, Sunday, leaving a divorced wife and son in Chicago.

"Butch" McCoy and John Connors are under arrest. They may have been concerned in the Rock Island train robbery in which Kellogg Nichols was murdered.

Dr. Charles D. Lilly, of O'Conner, Neb., fell out of a hotel window at Omaha Tuesday and died in a few hours. It is understood he has two brothers in Chicago.

One of the men who blew open the County Treasurer's safe at Perryville, Mo., and robbed it of $6,000 has been captured and has confessed. His accomplices are known.

Apprehensions of trouble among the packing-house employes in Chicago in regard to a return to the ten-hour system have had the effect to enlarge the receipts of live stock.

At a cost of several thousand dollars per month the Black Diamond Steel company, of Pittsburg, voluntarily made an advance of 10 per cent in the wages of all its employes.

The recent mysterious assassination of Wayne Anderson, a wealthy farmer, near Mountain Grove, Missouri, has been solved by the confession of his sons that they murdered him.

Contributions received at the Chicago police headquarters for the victims of the Haymarket riot have reached $47,500, in addition to $13,000 subscribed by members of the board of trade.

The surrogate at Ithaca, New York, in receiving the will of the widow of Professor Fiske, decided against the claims of her husband, thus giving to Cornell university the sum of $1,500,000.

Lewis A. Dodge, a brother of Gail Hamilton, having declined to resign an $1,800 clerkship in the Boston custom-house, has been removed from office, with the approval of Secretary Manning.

In Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, on Friday afternoon, a storm caused the loss of Rev. T. C. Jerome, his two sons and daughter, and a friend named Davis. The bodies have been recovered.

An independent oil refinery and pipe line are about to be established in the Washington district of Pennsylvania by a company in which James G. Blaine and Stephen B. Elkins are heavy stockholders.

A six-foot rotary saw in a shingle-mill at Menominee, Wisconsin, flew to pieces while running at full speed. A large section cut through the iron roof and another nearly severed a large cross-beam.

A farmer named Nathan Hogget, drove into Marion, Indiana, with a burglar lashed to the buckboard of his wagon. He had a fight of five minutes with the crook, whom he subsequently bound hand and foot.

A letter from Sierra county, New Mexico, gives the details of the discovery of a wonderfully rich deposit of silver ore, averaging over $1,000 per ton. Six car-loads have already been shipped to a smelter.

The most extensive log obstruction that ever formed in the Chippewa region can now be seen near Big Falls, on the Flambeau river, where possibly sixty million feet of logs are jammed in a space of six miles.

W. B. Porter, an aged citizen of Mattoon, Illinois, is about to receive from the government $92,000 on account of the destruction of his grandfather's vessels on the Atlantic by the French navy, early in the century.

A decision has been given in the New York courts in the appeal case of Charles A. Buddenseik, the New York builder, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The decision was against him and he is now under arrest.

B. A. Northrup, a young man engaged in the mercantile line at Rockford, Illinois, was arrested Thursday morning for setting fire to his store. Over forty large boxes of matches were found scattered on the floor, and papers and oil had been placed near them.

Luther C. Bryant, an aged, blind and destitute man, was sent to a hospital by a policeman in New York. It appears that he was once famous as a coin collector, and was robbed of $70,000 in gold twelve years ago. He claims to be a brother of William Cullen Bryant.

Early Monday morning, at Peoria, Illinois, 150 men gathered near the jail for the purpose of lynching a negro named Lem Wagner, who had criminally assaulted a white child. The crowd dispersed because a band from the lower portion of the city failed to appear and take part.

At a conference of British liberals, held Friday at the foreign office in London, Mr. Gladstone stated that the government had decided to modify the clause of the home-rule bill excluding Irish representatives from Westminster, provided the measure passed its second reading. The meeting expressed its cordial approval of Mr. Gladstone's position.

The Milwaukee grand jury brought in a large number of indictments for complicity in the riots against persons unknown as yet. In compliance with the wishes of the jury, to prevent possible escapes, the Judge ordered strict secrecy. Several arrests were made, among them that of Andrew Andrezewski, a prominent Polander. Another one to be arrested is John Parkowski. It is rumored that Robert Schilling, the organizer of the Knights of Labor, will be placed behind the bars.

Nearly a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed in Chicago by a fire which burned the Adams Building, corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, occupied by Belford, Clarke & Co., publishers, Donohue, Henneberry & Co., printers and publishers, and others. The building was owned by John Quincy Adams. There was considerable excitement among the guests at the Brunswick Hotel, across the street, the intense heat cracking the windows and setting fire to the curtains.

Decoration day in New York was marked by a general suspension of business. The veterans of the rebellion were escorted through the streets by two brigades of militia. President Cleveland and Generals Sheridan and Schofield reviewed the procession. At the tomb of General Grant, at Riverside, in addition to the car-load of flowers sent from California, stood a quaint contribution from the confederate veterans of Richmond. Fifteen thousand graves in the national cemeteries below St. Louis were decorated by the united federal and confederate veterans. At Chicago especial honor was shown to the memory of Colonel Mulligan at the monument in Calvary, and the Grand Army posts again garlanded the graves at Oak Woods.

Twelve propositions are embodied in a demand on Congress made by the Knights of Labor at their Cleveland Convention. The first seven related to the public lands—keeping them for actual settlers, fully taxing those owned by corporations, forfeiting unearned grants, barring alien ownership, etc.; the eighth asks the abolition of all laws requiring a property qualification for voters; the ninth favors an income tax; the tenth protests against the cutting down of the appropriation for the Labor Bureau; the eleventh asks for the passage of the bills approved by the Congressional Labor Committee; the twelfth asks for the passage of a law prohibiting the employment of minors for more than eight hours per day. Congressmen who pay no attention to this demand will be put "on the list."

WASHINGTON.

It is understood that President and Mrs. Cleveland will within a few days go on a trip to eastern waters and along the eastern coast in the United States steamer Dispatch. The trip will last probably six or eight days. The Dispatch is fitted up as magnificently as any steam-yacht can be. Ex-President Arthur made her his favorite yacht during his administration, and in her he and his family spent nearly a month at one time in eastern waters. Every convenience that heart can wish for is aboard this government yacht, and the bride of the first gentleman of the land will have nothing to wish for during her sea voyage.

THE LABOR COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Congressman Curtin, chairman of the special committee investigating the labor strikes, states that no report will be made at the present session, and that he desires further investigation into the troubles in Pennsylvania. Congressman Barnes, of Wisconsin, also a member of the special committee, while reticent on the subject, intimates that no report will be made until Congress convenes in December. It is rumored that a plan is on foot to nominate Curtin for Governor of Pennsylvania and elect him by the labor vote.

A VETOING PRESIDENT.

President Cleveland continues to pile up the vetoes on Congress. Mr. Prudden, one of the secretaries of the White House, who carries the nominations to the Capitol, takes also the veto messages. It is getting to be such a regular business that the President is having them printed nowadays. Prudden brings a handful of printed slips with him when he goes to the Senate with the nominations and distributes them to Representatives and others as they may desire. Mr. Cleveland has now made a larger number of vetoes than Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, John Q. Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Buchanan and Lincoln made altogether. Only two Presidents ever made as many in their full term of office as he has made within the past six months. The largest number of vetoes made by any President is twenty-eight by Grant during his eight years, the next largest, seventeen, by Johnson during his term of almost four years.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

A statement recently issued by the Treasury Department shows that the revenues for last year of the Government were at the rate of $5.68 per head of population, and the expenditures at the rate of $4.57 per capita. This is quite a change in the last quarter of a century, for in 1860 the per capita income was only $1.78, and expenditures $2.01. The revenue has been as low as 96 cents for each inhabitant, as was the case in 1811, and under the stimulus of war taxes has risen to $15.73 per head, as it did in 1866. The difference between the maximum and minimum annual expenditure for other purposes than the payment of the principal of the public debt have been even greater. In 1845 we spent $1.15 for each person then in the country, and in 1865 $35.31 cents. For the last twelve years the net revenue, eleven-twelfths of which comes from the product of taxation, has ranged from a maximum of $70.64 in 1882, to a maximum of $5.42 in 1878. During the same period expenditures have varied from $7.07 in 1874 to $4.39 in 1884.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

MAY 26.—The senate to-day took up the bill providing for the taxation of railroad-grant lands. Senator Blair offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that in any sale of lands under the bill the United States might become a preferred purchaser, and that in such case the lands might be restored to the public domain. He also offered another amendment providing that the valuation of the lands subjected to taxation shall, in the territories, be subject to a revision by the secretary of the interior.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspension of the taxation bill in order to take up the bill, heretofore reported by him from the committee on foreign relations, "supplementary to and amendatory of the Chinese immigration bill of 1884." Unanimous consent being given, the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman explained that the bill was simply intended to explain the meaning of the existing law relative to Chinese immigration. Several legal questions had arisen under the existing law as to which there had been some doubt. For example, one meaning had been attached to the words "Chinese laborer" by Judge Field and another by a Massachusetts judge. The committee had adopted the interpretation of Judge Field.

Senator Hoar expressed what he termed his "cold protest" against the bill. Like the act which it would amend, this bill, he said, would hereafter be regarded as a blotch on our legislation. It was legislation aimed at men because they were laborers and because they belonged to a certain race, which was against the fundamental principles of this republic. If there were a rivalry between the two political parties for the vote of the Pacific coast this legislation would be regarded by all intelligent and humane men with execration.

Senator Ingalls opposed the bill and criticised the manner in which it had been taken up. He characterized the bill as a disgrace to American civilization.

The bill was postponed to a future day and the senate adjourned.

MAY 27.—On motion of Mr. Dolph the senate took up the bill "restoring to the United States certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company." Mr. Van Wyck explained that the bill proposed the forfeiture of a portion of the original grant over which the Northern Pacific did not contemplate building a line—between Wallula and Portland. Mr. Van Wyck thought there were other lands—some along the completed portion of the road—which should be included in the bill, and he moved an amendment providing for the forfeiture of all the Northern Pacific Railroad grant except lands for which the lines were completed before July 4, 1879, and except the right of way.

Mr. Call protested against the bill, arguing that it was really a proposition to confirm and not to forfeit a grant of some forty-eight million acres of land to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Edmunds thought that the question of forfeiting lands was one which involved complicated points of law requiring serious consideration, and he regretted that Mr. Van Wyck had offered his amendment at this time, as upon it there would be a great difference of opinion, while upon the bill as it stood there would be no difference of opinion in congress.

After further debate an amendment offered by Mr. Beck was adopted, providing that the passage of the committee bill should not be taken as a waiver by congress of the right to hereafter forfeit any other unearned lands of the same company. Mr. Van Wyck then withdrew his amendment and offered another, which provides for the forfeiture of such portion of the land which lies coterminous with the part of the main land and branches not completed at the time of the passage of this act. Mr. Eutis thought the bill did not sufficiently protect the settlers on the lands. At 2 o'clock the bill went over.

MAY 28.—Senator Conger presented in the Senate to-day the report of the Commerce Committee on the Ends ship railway bill. In the report the committee says that the project is a practical one and that the net annual revenue of the road will be in

(Continued on 8th page.)

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Wild Flowers of Valley Forge.

[*The rain and the sunshine, the grass and the flowers, all silently emulate each other in beautifying these mounds, intent to rescue from oblivion the neglected dead of the Revolution at Valley Forge.]

Blest be the flowers that freely blow,*
In this neglected spot,
Anemone with leaves of snow
And blue Forget-me-not.
God's laurels weave their classic wreath,
Their pale pink blossoms wave
O'er lowly mounds, where rest beneath
Our martyrs in their grave.

In white and gold the daisies shine
All o'er encampment hill;
There wild rose and the Columbine
Lift glistening banners still.
Here plumy ferns, an emerald fringe,
Adorn our stream's bright way;
And soft grass whispers the violet springs,
With fragrant flowers of May.

Oh there's a spell around these blooms,
Owned by no rarer flowers;
They blossomed on our soldiers' tombs,
And they shall bloom on ours.
To us, as to our sires, their tone
Breathes forth the same glad strain,
"We spring to life when winter's gone
And ye shall rise again."

Uncultured round our path they grow,
Smile up before our tread,
To cheer as they did long ago
Our noble-hearted dead.
Arbutus in the sheltering wood
Sighs "How he came to pray."
And Pansies whisper "Thus we stood
When heroes passed away."

Thus every wild flower's simple leaf
Breathes in my native vale,
To conscious hearts, some record brief
Some true and touching tale.
Wealth's gay parterre in glory stands:—
I own their foreign claims,
Those gorgeous flowers from other lands,
Rare pearls with wondrous names.

Ye blossomed in our martyr's field
Beneath the warm spring's sun,
Sprung from the dust where lowly kneeled
Our matchless Washington.
Ye in our gladiola's garden grew,
Our sainted mother's bowers,
My grateful heart beats high to you,
My own wild valley flowers!

—Mrs. Thropp Cone.

"I REMEMBER THEE."

"Mrs. Bacon! Mrs. Bacon! Mrs. Bacon!" cried Mrs. de Luce.

"Yes, ma'am."

The housekeeper started to her feet at the sound of her lady's voice.

"Missus is in a temper," she said to herself and smiled, and looked amiable, hoping to coax her; the lady did not smile in return.

"Mrs. Bacon, my daughter is playing with a dirty little ragged boy."

Mrs. Bacon turned red.

"Phebe told me that there had been a child there for several days, and that you actually allowed Gladys to play with him," continued the lady. "I refused to believe it, but she asked me to see for myself. He is there. What does this mean, Mrs. Bacon? Who is he?"

"My first cousin's second wife's aunt by marriage's daughter, ma'am—" began Mrs. Bacon.

"This boy!" gasped Mrs. de Luce. "This boy is there!"

"No, ma'am," said Mrs. Bacon, plucking up spirit. "I only said that my first cousin's second wife's aunt by marriage's daughter lets lodgings since she was a widow, left with a house of her own; and one of them died with a week's rent owing, a fortnight ago, and this was his child; and, as for sending it to the poor-house, who could have the heart? and I thought I'd have him in my room a bit; and he'll do anything you bid him; and Miss Gladys just run in; and though shabby, he is not dirty; and I've given those old clothes master said I might have for any poor person, to be made up for him; and—"

"I fail to understand you, Mrs. Bacon," exclaimed Mrs. de Luce. "If the lodger died, I'm sure it is to be lamented. But why should Gladys be set to play with the child? Send the boy away at once, and tell him never to come again. He looks like a foreigner."

"I believe his pa was Eyetalian," said Mrs. Bacon; "but as good a boy, and—"

"Call Gladys and send the boy away!" interrupted Mrs. de Luce. "Really, Mrs. Bacon, I thought you could be trusted."

For one moment it occurred to the housekeeper that it would be delightful to give a month's warning and speak her mind; and, to do her justice, it was rather because she loved little Gladys so well, than because of her good salary that she refrained.

Mrs. de Luce swept out of the room and entered her carriage; the housekeeper bustled into the little room she called her parlor.

A fair-haired girl, and a dark but beautiful boy were sitting opposite each other on little benches. The boy was singing a song.

"Listen! it is so pretty," cried the other child, with her blue eyes shining—"so pretty!"

"Yes, it's lovely," said Mrs. Bacon. "And now I'll give you each a bit of cake, and then Giacomo must run away. Your ma doesn't like you to play with little boys, she's just told me. So you'd better not come again, Gia."

"Can't he play with me any more?" sobbed Gladys. "Oh, he must—he must!"

"I shall be so sorry not to come here," said the boy, wiping away a tear; "but I will go nowhere that they do not want me."

"You're a little gentleman, if you are poor," said Mrs. Bacon. "And it's not me, Gia; I'd like you to stay here, poor boy!"

"No one wants me," said the child. "Mrs. Gladys; I heard her say so. And I will never go to the poor-house—never!"

"You might get to be cash-boy," Mrs. Bacon said; "or you could sell papers."

"I could do one thing," said the boy. "If I had a violin I could play on it; but I have none. I could go to places I know, and play, and they would give me money. I play well enough."

"A little creature like you!" cried Mrs. Bacon. "Well, I never!"

"I have a violin," said Gladys. "It is all my own. My poor Uncle William gave it to me before he died—that and his music-books. I shall never learn the violin. Mamma says the piano is right for girls. So I will give you that. Uncle would like it, because then you can earn money."

Gladys ran away. Up in the nursery the violin lay, on an upper shelf. After some teasing the nursemaid consented to leave the fluting of her own caps for a moment and get it down.

Then, in the housekeeper's room the boy proved his skill.

"Such a little creature to play tunes!" cried the housekeeper. "Now kiss and say good-bye," she said.

Gladys began to sob.

"Good-bye," said Giacomo. "Sometimes, when everyone is asleep, I will come and play on the pavement before your house. Listen, that you may know it is I. I will always begin with this tune. It is a song, called 'I remember thee.'"

He played it over and over again.

"I shall not forget it," said Gladys.

The boy sighed and lifted his lips to those of the housekeeper; then he kissed the little white hand of Gladys, and was gone.

For a long time Gladys used now and then to be awakened from her sleep by the sound of a violin. Listening, she would hear that air—"I Remember Thee."

"It is Giacomo," she would say. And tears would fall upon her pillow to think of the child alone in the dark midnight streets.

At last he came no more.

"Come here, little fellow," a musician had said to him one night. "You are a genius. And, in the name of Heaven, how do you come by such a violin?"

Then he had talked to the boy, and it had ended in his taking him abroad with him. He had called to see Mrs. Bacon, to tell her what had happened; but she was away and the servant did not think it worth while to remember his message.

Fifteen years had passed. In a little room, in a small suburban house, sat an old woman and a young one. No one who had ever seen Mrs. Bacon could have failed to recognize her, though she had aged considerably. The girl was Gladys de Luce.

Strange things had happened since those old days when Mrs. Bacon was her mother's housekeeper. That mother, left a widow, had married a rascal, who had wasted her fortune, and finally broken her heart.

Gladys had found Mrs. Bacon her only friend. The old woman had taken her little savings and kept a modest home for them both in this little cottage, while Gladys gave lessons on the piano to young children.

To-night she was busy trimming a pretty though simple bonnet for evening wear. Two tickets had been given her for a grand affair. A violinist, said to be unequaled, was to appear for the first time in London, and tickets were utterly beyond her reach; but the bachelor uncle of one of her pupils had given her two, which he had intended to use, but could not, being obliged to leave town on business.

"It was so kind," says Gladys, "and we shall enjoy the music, I know. Oh, Aunty Bacon, do you remember little Giacomo? I believe he was a genius. I wonder what became of the sweet little fellow."

"I wish I knew," said Mrs. Bacon. "I do, indeed. I hope it was no harm. He was a good little fellow, and he might have stayed in that big house. His meals would never have been missed by anyone, but your ma wasn't very apt to take to poor folks."

So they talked over the past, and Gladys felt herself on the verge of tears as she recalled the memory of those nights in which she was awakened in her warm bed to hear the little violinist playing "I Remember Thee" in the cold street below her window. She had never heard any one else play that air in all her life.

The night of the concert came. Gladys, chaperoned by Mrs. Bacon, took her place in the large room, filled with fashionable women and men of society. The lights were bright, the dresses elegant. Great pots of plants adorned the stage. Beyond hung a rich drapery of cream-colored velvet. It formed an exquisite background for the splendid figure and beautiful dark face of the great musician as he advanced toward the footlights.

He played: none who heard him ever forgot. Thunders of applause filled the hall. He played again amidst a rapture of silence. Encore followed encore.

In reply to one of these he stepped forward and turned his face towards the seats in which Gladys and her old friend sat. His eyes met those of the girl across the heads of the other listeners, and suddenly she heard music like a revelation from an angel's heart, so sweet, so low, so tender.

Not the less great for its simplicity was that to which the audience now listened; for Gladys knew the name of the composer, and Gladys knew. She had heard it in the street below her window many a summer night. It was the tune little Giacomo had bidden her keep in mind—"I Remember Thee." Yes, he had remembered, for he saw her as he was playing it to her, and this was Giacomo.

Shortly after, an usher brought Mrs. Bacon a card. It was from the great violinist, begging them to remain seated after the performance.

That night they drove to their humble abode in his carriage. He held a hand of each.

"But for your gift I never should have been what I am," he said to Gladys; and then he spoke of the old times, of the little cakes Mrs. Bacon had given him, and of the kindness which had kept him from suffering when he was left an orphan. "Did you ever hear me play beneath your window?" he asked Gladys; and she answered:

"Oh, yes; I have always remembered how I used to cry for you there in the lonely street."

"Poor little fiddler!" said the great man. "I can hardly believe it was I! Yet here beats the same heart; and remember, it is to you I owe it all."

* * * * * * *

Well, reader, you know how this story ends just as well as I do. Imagine the wedding, and make it as splendid as you please, only I will tell you this much: In the elegant home to which Signor Giacomo conducted his bride, there was a place of honor for good Mrs. Bacon.

"Why do you applaud at this time?" asked a gentleman of another, who indulged in vigorous manifestations of delight long after the close of each act. "Ah! de entre act! It is beautiful!" he exclaimed, enthusiastically. "But there is nothing—absolutely nothing. The orchestra is dumb, and all is quiet on the stage," persisted the gentleman, more puzzled than before. "To be sure, sair—I encore ze quiet. It ees charmante—what you call magnifesong. After zat performance I could listen to ze quiet forever."—*Tid-Bits.*

MISSING LINKS.

A Chinese bank note 3,284 years old is in the museum at St. Petersbug.

The girls in the public schools of Brooklyn are compelled to commit to memory the Constitution of the United States.

It was stated at the electrical convention in Baltimore that the total investment for electrical lighting in the country amounts to $70,000,000.

A Cutter, of Louisville, Ky., holds the championship of pulling the body up by the little finger of one hand. He did it six times in succession in 1878.

A farmer in Passumsic, Vt., made $100 apiece from the milk of his twenty-two cows last year, and the same cows gave him $2,400 during 1884.

The renewal of one-fourth of the iron track of American railroads which are more than ten years old will require something like 615,000 tons of rail per year.

The new Philadelphia directory contains 63 Ashs, 1 Elms, 5 Walnuts, 11 Pines, 15 Cherrys, 13 Oaks, a single Poplar, 4 Chestnuts, and a single Spruce.

The latest notion is a S. P. C. B.—a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Birds. Feminine members thereof are expected not to wear birds on their bonnets.

Various processes have been brought forward for producing a satisfactory substitute for the ordinary wooden pail, and the most successful effort in this direction appears to have been accomplished with paper pulp.

An Alabama cotton gin manufacturer has just shipped ten of the most improved machines to Russia. They are consigned to Moscow, and it is thought that the Russian government wants them to experiment in cotton culture in the Black Sea provinces.

A Philadelphia paper recently started a discussion as to the longest word in the English language. The three largest words yet discovered by its correspondent are Anthropomorphitamanisimicaliation, which has forty-two letters; Phiscoynoscophographicalities, with thirty letters, and Methylethyephynylammonium, which has twenty-five.

It is found that when parraffine is thoroughly mixed with linseed oil, cast into small blocks, and cooled, it may be used to make any fabric, as cloth, felt and leather, waterproof, by rubbing it with such a block, and ironing afterward to equalize the distribution of the material in the pores. If too much is not put on, the material may be made to be only impervious to water, but not to air, the small greasy pores repelling water, but not air.

It is narrated that a pretty girl, high in Washington "sassiety," met William Dean Howells for the first time the other evening, and becoming quite interested in his talk, asked him for his autograph. Mr. Howells assented willingly, and wrote a very witty verse to a very pretty girl. "O, Mr. Howells," she exclaimed girly-girlionsly, "how sweet! Is it original?" "O, yes," he replied, smiling benignantly. "You don't say so! Well, I should think you would write something for the newspapers or the magazines. I've seen lots worse things than this in print." *Washington Critic.*

The results of experiments made thus far in the purification of water by aeration have attracted much notice. The method is well known to be based on the discovery that the action of air in purifying water is greatly increased by mixing the air and water together under pressure. A Fairmount, Philadelphia, turbine engine was converted into an air-pump, which delivered 20 per cent. by volume, of free air into the water main, this being the proportion found necessary to surcharge the water. Analysis showed that the quantity of free oxygen in the aerated water was 17 per cent greater than before aeration, while the quantity of carbonic acid was 53 per cent greater, and that of the total dissolved gases was 16 per cent greater.

About Fireplaces.

The decorative designing of heraldic carving was understood by the Elizabethan carvers as it has never been understood since. It plays so important a part in fireplace decorations that a word or two may be devoted to this part of the subject. Heraldic insignia are of no beauty. There are so many arbitrary hieroglyphics, bends, chevrons, lozenges, mullets; are no more susceptible of artistic treatment than alphabets. Even animals so used—lions, eagles, hounds, and so forth—are used not as natural representations of nature, but as hieroglyphics. Still, this hieroglyphic language can be set out in such a way as to chime in with the lines, curves, breaks and so forth, which require relief and animation among the severe lines of architecture, even when the attitude of animals is a stretch on the efforts of nature. All over Europe this decorative treatment of heraldry was well understood in the age we are discussing, and nowhere better than in North Germany, the Low Countries, and by the schools of Durer and Holbein. When the Stuart reigns came to an end, and by the time that the massive columns, arches, and cornices of the two great architects of Whitehall and St. Paul's had displaced the rude but spirited caryatides, the terminal brackets, the scrolls in which animal heads formed bosses or ends of rolling stalks, heraldic carving became naturalistic, tame, and tending to heaviness. Only a few features of natural life are expressed in heraldic animals; their different attitudes show what different families the same animals are made to represent; and these characteristics have to be discernible at once and from a distance. Heraldry is a feudal tradition; the signs and letters of its legends connect us with mediæval national life; with historic tenure of lands and forests, castles and towers of romantic interest. There is all the difference in the world between the heraldic carvings of a period during which mediæval traditions were living and fresh and those of a later day, when the claims of dignitaries or of families are embodied in printed statutes, or in wills that anyone can examine for himself in doctors' commons.

The fireplaces of Inigo Jones were of marble, or, if of wood, were painted white in imitation of marble. Plaster (of excellent quality) was used to decorate chimney pieces or fronts with swags, wreaths, or similar ornaments. These were in addition to bold mouldings, either of white marble or of wood. The space above the fireplace was panceled in one important panel, the frame of a family portrait by Rubens or Van Dyck, flanked by pilasters, and surmounted by a pediment enriched with carved mouldings. Wren was favorable to the old-fashioned British oak, cut in large panels, and unpainted. His chimney-fronts also were generally intended for a picture. It is on his chimney-pieces that we met with swags carved by Grinling Gibbons, an artist of mixed nationality, who worked in Deptford and in London. He lived in Belle Sauvage yard, the very spot (or close to it) on which these sheets are printed. Festoons, birds, bunches of flowers and fruit make up the decoration of most of Wren's pieces. The reader who will spend an hour in the rooms built by him in Hampton Court palace will see specimens of his work over many of the fireplaces. The carving is executed in lime and other light-colored woods (generally lime), and the brush of the profane varnisher has generally been carefully kept afar.—*Magazine of Art.*

The Mind and the Legs.

Men generally cross their legs when there is the least pressure on their minds. You will never find a man actually engaged in business with his legs crossed. The limbs at those times are straighter than at any other, because the mind and body work together. A man engaged in auditing accounts will never cross his legs; neither will a man who is writing an article, or who is employed in any manner where the brain is actively engaged; when at work in a sitting posture the limbs naturally extend to the floor in a perfectly straight line. A man may cross his legs if he is sitting in an office chair discussing some business proposition with a business man, but the instant he becomes really in earnest and perceives something to be gained, his limbs uncross quick as a flash, he bends forward toward his neighbor, and begins to use his hands. That is a phase I believe you will always observe.

Men often cross their legs at public meetings because they go there to listen or to be entertained. They are not the factors in the performance, and they naturally place themselves in the most comfortable position known to them, namely, that of leaning well back in their chairs and crossing their legs. A man always crosses his legs when he reads a newspaper, but is more apt to lie down when he reads a book. He reads the paper, of course, to inform himself, but at the same time the perusal of its contents is recreation to him, and his body again seeks its position of relaxation.

When a man is reading a newspaper and waiting for his breakfast his legs are always crossed, but as soon as the breakfast is brought to him he puts the paper aside, straightens out his legs, and goes to work—that is, he begins to eat, his mind now turning on his duties of the day before him. Men cross their legs in a ball-room but it is far from an elegant thing to do, and is not done by those who are brought up in good society. It is your "three-penny-bit young man" who crosses his legs at a ball, and, would you believe it, I have seen young ladies do the same thing.—*Denver Tribune.*

A Queer Place to Fish for Frogs.

A Rondout man told of a singular occurrence that happened to him last summer. He said that while taking a stroll through the woods near "Stumpy Field" he grew thirsty. Looking around he discovered a small pool of clear water. Stooping down on his hands and knees, he put his mouth to the surface of the water and began sucking a cooling draught. When about half through he noticed a little green frog swimming toward his mouth. Before he had time to lift his head the frog slipped into his mouth and down his throat. For a time he felt a kicking and moving about in his stomach, when all was still again. The next day he experienced another rumpus in his stomach. He knew that the frog was still there and thriving. He called on a doctor, who gave him an emetic. That did no good. He plainly felt the game of leap-frog still going on in his stomach. This sort of thing went on for two weeks, the man being almost worn to a skeleton with fear and anxiety. One day a happy thought struck him. Getting a piece of string, he tied one end to an artificial fly. Gently he swallowed the fly, holding on to the other end of the string. When the fly was about half-way down his throat he felt the frog climbing up his stomach. All of a sudden the frog gave a leap up in his throat, with such effect that it brought tears to the man's eyes. He felt that the fly had been swallowed by the animal. Giving the string a violent jerk he pulled the frog into his mouth and between his teeth, when the fly came out of the frog's mouth, and it was about to slip down into his stomach again, when he shut his teeth on it and held it fast. The frog had grown considerably.—*Kingston Freeman.*

A man named Houghton, living near Scranton, Pa., came near being converted into bears' meat the other day. While walking in the forest he was chased into a tree by a bear. His only companion, a large dog, sat and barked at the bear, which was trying to force its way through the branches to Houghton. Another bear came up and attacked the dog from behind. The bear in the tree got down and also attacked the dog, which was soon killed. While the bears were quarreling over the dead dog Houghton came down from the tree and escaped.

The word coupe, with an accent on the last syllable, has no attractions for the old-time resident of St. Paul. He or she, if either of them has occasion to converse about that style of carriage, or even if either desires to order such vehicle to the front door—for many of them own carriages will pronounce it as though it was spelled c-o-u-p-e. It sounds peculiar until your ears become accustomed to it to hear a well-dressed young lady talk about her "coup." Of course it cost just as much and runs just as smoothly as though it was pronounced coupe.—*St. Paul Globe.*

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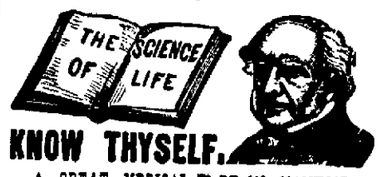

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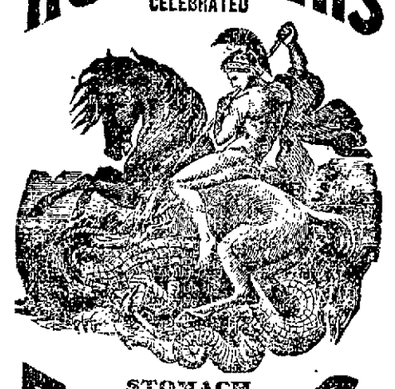

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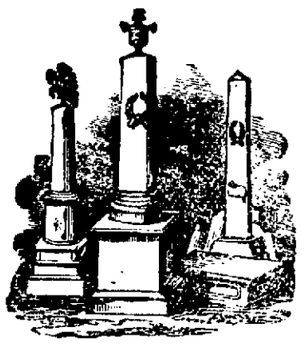

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MEMORIES OF MEMORIAL DAY.

The Increasing Reverence for our Illustrious Dead Makes Massillon's Tribute More General than Ever Before.

All day Sunday squads of willing men from Hart Post, G. A. R., visited the country church yards, that the most isolated grave might not be forgotten. All day Saturday scores of thoughtful hands busied themselves at the Massillon cemetery, trimming the Soldier's Monument, and the G. A. R. lot. Every private lot was made to look its best, and many kind hearts remembered those who had no kin to brighten their mounds. Sexton Merrill had the drives in perfect order, the flower beds about the pretty lodge, were very green, the view of the valley was never better and when Monday came there was no more to be done. Promptly at 1 o'clock Marshal Knapp moved the column to the German Catholic Cemetery, where short speeches were made by the oretor, the Rev. James Kuhn, and the Rev. E. J. Vattman, and then counter marched to Main street, from which point the procession marched to the cemetery in the order published last week. On both sides of the streets, thousands of perspiring patriots gazed at the scarred veterans, the trim looking Sons, and the pretty Daughters, to say nothing of the different orders of knights, and fire laddies. Two companies of modern cavalry, the bicyclers, received their meed of praise, and then the populace moved on to hear the speech

AT THE CEMETERY.

Reaching far out of sight, horses were hitched on Erie street as thick as they could stand, near the cemetery, a solid mass of people streamed through the gates until it was said the grounds enclosed at least 5,000. Not one half of those present could get within hearing distance of the speaker's voice. The following is the programme observed on the stand, after which the graves were decorated:

Music.....Harmonia Band
Prayer.....Rev. Dr. Bailey
Address, G. A. R.....Post Commander
Memorial Service.....G. A. R.
Dirge.....By the Band
Introductory Address.....President of the Day
Memorial Address...Rev. Sprinkle, of Ashland, O.
National Hymn.....Full Chorus
Benediction.....Rev. J. B. Booth

THE ADDRESS.

The oration of the Rev. D. W. Sprinkle was delivered without any notes, and for that reason, nothing but detached extracts can be given. The speaker is striking in appearance, and had a full, round manner which was very pleasing.

Dear comrades, ladies and gentlemen:—A great Nation this day visits the green graves of her fallen heroes; from the rocky-ribbed coast of the Atlantic far across to the hesperian slopes and Golden Gate of California; from our Northern boundry, where Gods bow of eternal promise forever spans Niagara's far-famed cataract, southward to the land of dates and oranges, the graves of America's noble dead are decorated with the flowers of early spring, bathed with tears of pure affection and patriotism. On this occassion we should bury all sectional and political animosities, and in an unbroken brotherhood mingle our tears with the flowers placed on the graves of our heroic dead. North and South the graves of soldiers are fragrant with the aroma of flowers, bestowed by gratful people who wish to perpetrate, untarnished, to future generations the dearly bought honor of those who gave their life's blood a willing libation for the perpetuity of American independence.

Unconscious of the repetition, we imitate to-day, the custom of the Greeks, who centuries ago strewed with flowers the graves of their illustrious dead.

But our war is over! The dark, portentious cloud of rebellion dispersed. The rattling bayonet, the screaming shell, the roar of artillery, the deadly volley of musketry, the moans of the wounded, and the tears of the bereft are heard and seen no more.

And now we wish to impress on memory's tablet of coming generations, the privations, and the deeds of unparalleled heroism of those who have stood on the blood-stained fields of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chicamauga, Wilderness, Antietam, and Gettysburg.

In our seventy-six National cemeteries lie the remains of 318,870 brave soldiers. At Vicksburg 16,526; at Nashville, 16,257; at Fredericksburg, 15,257; and of graves of the unknown, 147,568. Our armies met in 2,261 engagements. In three days under Grant at the battle of the Wilderness we lost 37,737, while the enemy lost 50,000.

Of the 304,369 buried during the war 44,238 died on the field, 33,993 died in the hospital, while twice as many died of disease.

Out of every sixty-five, one was killed in battle. Out of every nine, one died while in service. Out of every ten, one was wounded in action. Out of every seven captured, one died while in prison. How varied are the fortunes of war.

It is unfortunate that nothing more than these rough notes can be secured, as the address contained much which would interest and instruct the reader could it be obtained.

At the close of the ceremonies the procession returned to the city, and after being reviewed, disbanded.

The drill of the Daughters of Veterans, in front of the G. A. R. headquarters, was very much enjoyed.

A woman fainted on the corner of Main and Erie streets, from over exertion.

Canton District, M. E. Conference.

Canton District, M E. Conference will be held at New Lisbon, June 8 and 9. The following subjects will be discussed: "The Church and the Labor Problem," John Brown, A.W. Butts: "The Church and the Temperance Problem," J. H. Rogers, W. J. Wilson: Sermon by S. Baker; "My Treatment of Liberalism," J. W. To land; "Ladies Missionary Societies," Mrs. J. M. Carr, Miss Ella Holm; "Christian Education," J. M. Carr; "To What Extent does the Holy Spirit Conserve Work of the Church," G. F. Oliver; "How to keep young people in the Church and Sunday School," A. H. Keeler, E. F. Frease; "Young People, How to win them to Christ," A. C. Welch, J. G. Slusser; "Pastoral Responsibility," W.D.Ewing; "The Influence and Present Efficiency of Methodism," J. I. Wilson; "The Theology that Saves," T. H. Armstrong; "The Christian Science of Health," C. V. Wilson.

They had the United States Circus in the benighted town of New Lisbon and this is the way its followers served the natives:

We just had an immense performance on Tuesday last when the big show was here. Everybody, his best girl, and money were flush. Business transactions outside the canvass were on a large scale. Samuel Koffle, farmer, drew $750 out of the bank to buck the tiger. Samuel bet his pile on $500 and a red card.

Will Spence, attorney at law, bought six 18-k gold rings and a *chance* on a $10 bill for $15. His *chance* did not materialize, but his rings were pronounced to be worth 1½ cents apiece. Robert Springer, laid down $10 on the snuff box with $20 in it: he got his snuff box but it was empty. Ed. Keller, shook the dice box to the value of $20, but says like some of the beeves he handles the side that has the most bone in is not always the heaviest. Charlie Robins says $5 is enough to pay for an empty box though supposed to have $10 in it,—and he has his confidence in human nature destroyed. Chas. Keiper, denies that he knows whether paper balls nicely rolled up are worth ten dollars a chance to get the one containing a XX with the autograph of the Register of the United States Treasury on it. But we had only sixteen extra police, marshals, constables and deputy sheriffs, each of whom saw the sport, but they did not know the thing was loaded, because some very clever fellow called around and passed them under the big canvass and in the side show where everything was on a gigantic scale.—*Salem Era.*

Meeting of the State Democratic Committee.

On account of many of the members attending the obsequese of the late General Durbin Ward no quorum was present up to this time. With the few committeemen came a host of prominent Democrats from all over the State and thirteen of the absonding Senators. Under the circumstances it was decided to hold a meeting, and the lights of the party including ex-Governor Hoadly and ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick, Judge McKinny, and Hon. James E. Neill, of Hamilton, were invited to be present and talk the situation over. What was contemplated as a lovefeast was eventually converted into a "monkey and parrot" time by the introduction of troubles in the Senate. Ex-Governor Hoadly made a roaring speech which could be heard above the noise of the street, in which he charged cowardice in the runaways. He was very severe in his strictures of their course, and substantially re-repeated what he has previously said, that "God hates a coward."

This was followed by lengthy speeches from Senators O'Neill, Lawrence, and Dodd. O'Neill and Lawrence undertook to justify their course by claiming that the Republicans had taken snap judgement on them and by innuendo

REFLECTING ON CLERK VALLANDIGHAM,

and leaving the hearers with the impression that this official was inclined to betray the party. They played the lost lamb dodge, and claimed that under the circumstances they were justified in absconding. Senator Dodd followed, and was more specific in his charges against Clerk Vallandigham. He said: "Gentlemen, there is only one way to look at this. On that Wednesday morning the Senate stood 16 Democrats and 17 Republicans. The President had always told us that the names of the four Hamilton county men should not be called in these cases. Had we had the clerk with us we would not have had any fears of success, but we had information that he would follow the instructions of the President of the Senate. This thing had gone so far that the Republicans had had new roll calls printed with the names of their members on from Hamilton county, but they would not trust Vallandigham with this printing."

He was here interrupted by Mr. Powell asking how he knew that Vallandigham had

REFUSED TO CALL THE ROLL

of the Democratic members.

This called Senator O'Neill to his and feet he said: "I hope that the chair does not believe the Senators that have spoken here to-night are drawing on their imagination. We have not said that Vallandigham had sold out, but we make no charges that we are not willing to reduce to writing."

Governor Hoadly then in an excited manner said: "Gentlemen, you are making serious charges, and, by the gods, I will now believe that a son of Clement L. Vallandigham has sold out without proof. We are entitled to it, and the chair is right in asking for it."

After a time order was restored and Mr. Dodd closed by saying: "We told Vallandigham that he had sold out and his father had turned over in his grave."

Hoadly and Powell still insisted on specific information and to appease them Vallandigham was sent for at midnight, but for some reason did not appear. The meeting closed by requesting the committee to call a meeting in time for the State convention, to be held a couple of weeks before the time set for the Republican convention. Columbus was the only place mentioned for the convention.

The Century Dictionary.

For the past five years The Century Co. has been engaged in preparing a dictionary of the English language, of which Prof. William D. Whitney, of Yale College, is editor-in-chief,—the purpose being to making a more comprehensive work than has yet appeared in popular form, to include, in addition to a very full collection of individual words in all departments of the language, all technical phases, not self-explaining, in law, the mechanical arts, the sciences, etc. Indeed, it is designed to make this dictionary so complete in its definitions of all branches of science and art that even the specialist will need nothing further. The number of "new" words in many of these departments is said to be surprising great. The dictionary will have also a remarkably complete system of cross-references, and will embody in itself a dictionary of synonyms which will add greatly to its value.

Chionanthus Compound.

Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

Undigested Food

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distention in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like hartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay. 49-5

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg Ill. says "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead three bottles of Electric Bitters, and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50c a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Z. T Baltzly. 5

A Wonderful Discovery.

onsumptives, and all those who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs, can always find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free trial bottle at Z. T. Baltzley's drug store. Large size $1.00. 2

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. Mar23,83,1y

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York City. oct30-1y

Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Schuckers, Druggist, Massillon. 37-4m

ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

DR. FREELAND, of the M.E. Church, says that two bottles of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine cured his wife of Nervous Debility and Sleeplessness. Sold by druggists.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who lack vigor and vitality can be cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

JAMES SULLIVAN of Salem, Oregon, says he was cured of the Asthma by Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

THE WIFE, MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from Female Weakness, will find Gilmore's Aromatic Wine a positive Cure. Sold by druggists.

ANSON HOUGH, of Blackberry, Ill., says he owes his life to Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Try it. Sold by druggists.

MR. A. HIGGINS, of Wyoming, N. Y., says he had the Piles for nearly 40 years, and was cured by using Gilmore's Pile Specific. Sold by druggists.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from Ague and Malaria when Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will cure you? Sold by druggists.

GILMORE'S NEURALGIA CURE is a positive cure for Neuralgia in the face, side and stomach. Sold by druggists.

JOHN H. YATES, of Batavia, N. Y., says:

"I cheerfully commend
Your AROMATIC WINE;
It did new life and vigor send
Through this weak frame of mine.
It did for all my stomach ills
More than the doctor and his pills.
Sold by druggists. 45-1yeow

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

"Why do you swear at such a little thing?" asked she. "It's very wrong, you know." "The size," said he, "don't indicate the sting. Tall oaks from little ache corns grow."

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect May 30, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 45PM	.....	9 00AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 55*	.....	4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05	.....	4 30
Patterson	7 26*	4 15*	.....	4 15
Grafton.....lv	7 40	4 30	.....	5 30
Cleveland	7 00	4 00	.....	3 00AM
Grafton.....lv	8 05	5 05	.....	5 30
Belden	8 15	5 15	.....	5 45
Eharte	8 24	5 23	.....	6 09
York	8 32	5 31	.....	6 15
Medina	8 39	5 38	.....	7 00
Chippewa Lake	8 48*	5 47*	.....	7 15
Seville	9 08	6 08	.....	7 50
Sterling	9 15	6 15	.....	8 15
Easton	9 29	6 26	.....	9 00
Silver Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick	9 40	6 36	.....	9 40
Canal Fulton	9 48	6 43	.....	10 00
Pauls	9 56*	6 51*	.....	10 20
Massillon	10 07	7 05	5 50AM	11 00
Navarre	10 21*	7 20*	6 05*	11 50
Justus	10 26	7 30	6 11	12 00
Beach City	10 34	7 38	6 20	12 10PM
Strasburgh	10 45	7 49	6 32	12 35
Canal Dover	10 56	8 01	6 44	1 09
New Philadel	11 05	8 10	6 53	1 30
Goshen	.....	8 15*	6 59*	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 15*	8 20*	7 05*	2 08
Urichville....ar	11 25	8 30	7 15	.....
.....lv	11 47	.....	7 15	3 45
Newport	11 55*	.....	7 25*	3 00
Stillwater	12 05PM	.....	7 35	3 30
Tippecanoe	12 15	.....	7 45	3 55
Freeport	12 30	.....	8 02	4 30
Butler	12 40	.....	8 12	4 55
Clevenger	.....	.....	8 20*	5 10
Holloway	12 50	.....	8 22	5 35
Flushing	1 00	.....	8 33	5 55
Lafferty	1 11	.....	8 44	6 30
Bruce	1 18	.....	8 52	6 45
Fairpoint	1 28	.....	9 02	7 05
Maynard	1 38	.....	9 13	7 25
Kidds	1 44*	.....	9 20*	7 40
Barton	1 50	.....	9 25	7 50
Pasco	2 00*	.....	9 35	8 05
Bridgeport	2 15	.....	9 50	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Le. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport	.....	11 25am	4 05pm	4 00am
Pasco	.....	11 40*	4 20	4 20
Barton	.....	11 50	4 30	4 35
Kidds	.....	11 54*	4 35*	4 45
Maynard	.....	12 00	4 41	5 00
Fairpoint	.....	12 10pm	4 52	5 20
Bruce	.....	12 19	5 02	5 35
Lafferty	.....	12 27*	5 10	5 50
Flushing	.....	12 38	5 22	6 10
Holloway	.....	12 50	5 35	6 35
Clevenger	.....	.....	5 38*	6 40
Butler	.....	1 00	5 46	6 55
Freeport	.....	1 10	5 56	7 15
Tippecanoe	.....	1 25	6 13	7 45
Stillwater	.....	1 35	6 23	8 10
Newport	.....	1 45*	6 33*	8 15
Uhrichsville	5 00AM	2 00	6 43	8 45
Tuscaraw's	5 08*	2 08*	6 52	9 00
Goshen	5 14	.....	6 58	9 10
New Phila	5 20	2 18	7 05	9 25
C Dover	5 30	2 27	7 14	10 00
Strasburg	5 42	2 39	7 26	10 45
Beach City	5 52	2 50	7 38	11 10
Justus	6 00	2 58	7 45	11 25
Navarre	6 05*	3 03*	7 50*	11 50
Massillon	6 20	3 18	8 05	12 45pm
Pauls	6 32*	3 29	.....	1 15
C Fulton	6 40	3 37	.....	1 35
Warwick	6 48	3 45	.....	2 05
Easton	6 59	3 55	.....	2 30
Sterling	7 14	4 10	.....	3 10
Seville	7 21	4 17	.....	3 30
Chippewa L	7 43*	4 37*	.....	3 55
Medina	7 52	4 47	.....	5 38
York	7 59	4 55	.....	5 55
Eharte	8 06	5 05	.....	6 25
Belden	8 15	5 15	.....	6 40
ar Grafton	8 25	5 25	.....	7 20
Cleveland	9 30am	6 30	.....	10 30am
le Grafton	8 35	5 35	.....	7 20pm
Patterson	8 47*	5 46*	.....	7 35
Elyria	9 00	5 55	.....	7 50
Sheffield	9 10*	6 05*	.....	8 15
Lorain	9 20	6 15pm	.....	8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Cosbocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.
In effect January 18, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	7 45	12 30	5 00	.....
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 18	.....
Clyde	9 22	2 03	6 33	.....
Bellevue	9 38	2 18	6 47	.....
Monroeville	9 57	2 32	7 03	1 35
Norwalk.....Ar	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
" Lv	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
Clarksfield	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	11 03	3 52	9 00	2 32
Lodi	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creston.....Ar	11 52	1 10	10 45	3 15
" Lv	P. M.	.....	.....	.....
Orrville.....Ar	12 20	5 10	11 45	*3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 10	6 AM	6 00
Massillon	1 20	5 50	6 40	6 40
Navarre	1 35	6 05	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction	2 10	6 50	7 30	7 30
New Cumberland	2 25	7 05	7 50	7 50
Sherrodsville	2 40	7 20	8 30	8 30
Leesville	2 53	7 37	8 55	8 55
Bowerstown	3 05	7 45	9 10	9 10
Valley Junction Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Dover	2 38	.....	8 00	8 00
Newcomertown	3 27	.....	8 47	8 47
Cambridge	4 30	.....	9 45	9 45
Marietta .....Ar	7 20	.....	12 50	12 50

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 20	2 30	.....	.....
Cambridge	8 54	5 20	.....	.....
Newcomerstown	9 48	6 20	.....	.....
Canal Dover	10 28	6 55	.....	.....
Valley Junction Ar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowerstown	9 45	4 00	6 20	.....
Leesville	9 58	4 20	6 32	.....
Sherrodsville.....Lv	10 15	5 00	6 45	.....
New Cumberland	10 35	5 35	7 30	.....
Valley Junction Lv	11 15	7 45	7 25	.....
Massillon.....Ar	P. M.	8 35	8 12	.....
" Lv	12 30	8 35	8 ...	.....
Orrville.....Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creston.....Ar	* 20*	10 15	8 53	.....
" Lv	1 57	10 45	9 22	.....
Wellington	2 45	11 28	10 10	*
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksfield	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk	3 35	12 10	11 25	7 25
"	.....	A. M.	.....	.....
Monroeville	3 47	*12 25	11 37	7 37
Bellevue	4 04	.....	11 55	7 53
Clyde	4 18	.....	12 10	8 08
Fremont	4 35	.....	12 30	8 25
Oak Harbor	4 58	.....	12 55	8 48
Toledo.....Ar	5 55	.....	P. M. 1 55	9 45

No. 29.	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 00	11 40	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 15
5 47	11 25	... Fries' Landing.....	6 38	2 28
5 35	11 10	.....Milan.....	6 52	2 45
5 15	10 45	Lv.....Norwalk.....Ar	7 15	3 10

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt.
M. D. WOODFORD, Gen Manager.

TAKE THE

MT. VERNON & PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio Indiana and Illinois can offer such superio facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time—In effect January 3, 1886.

GOING NORTH.				GOING SOUTH.		
No. 1.	No. 27.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 4.
Local Express	Night Express.	Fast Mail.		Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Local Express.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1 00	7 00	5 15	...**Cleveland**...	9 10	8 00	2 10
12 46	6 46	5 01	" Euclid ave	9 24	8 14	2 25
12 32	6 30	4 45	" Newburg..	9 39	8 29	2 41
11 47	5 58	4 13	.....Hudson.....	10 10	9 00	3 20
11 30	5 43	3 58	Cuyahoga Falls	10 27	9 17	3 38
11 17	5 30	3 45	.....**Akron**.....	10 45	9 30	3 55
10 37	4 49	3 06	.....Warwick.....	11 14	10 03	4 28
10 16	4 25	2 48	.....Orrville.....	11 38	10 27	4 51
9 22	3 15	2 05	...Millersburg...	12 21	11 20	5 44
8 04	1 45	1 06	.....Gambier.....	1 23	12 39	7 01
7 53	1 33	12 54	...Mt. Vernon...	1 55	12 52	7 26
7 22	12 55	12 27	...Centerburg...	2 22	1 21	7 54
7 00	12 30	.....	.....Sunbury.....	2 41	1 45	8 15
6 40	12 08	11 53	...Westerville...	3 00	2 07	8 35
6 15	11 40	11 30	lv Columbus ar	3 25	2 35	9 00
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	p. m.
.....	11 30	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 50	2 55	.....
.....	9 55	9 33	.....Xenia.....	5 45	4 55	.....
.....	8 34	8 14	.....Loveland.....	7 08	6 16	.....
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	7 55	7 10	.....
.....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	.....
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 55	5 40	.....
.....	9 42	9 40	.....Urbana.....	5 16	7 01	.....
.....	8 46	8 41	.....Piqua.....	6 02	7 46	.....
.....	7 17	7 00	...Richmond...	8 00	9 40	.....
.....	4 35	4 10	...Indianapolis...	10 20	11 45	.....
.....	2 05	1 25	...Terre Haute..	1 17	2 13	.....
.....	11 42	11 05	.....Effingham.....	3 49	4 15	.....
.....	10 40	9 53	... .Vandalia.....	4 48	5 08	.....
.....	8 00	7 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	.....
.....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 4:30 a. m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m.

Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p. m., connecting with P., F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east.

For further information, address
E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect March, 1885.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

		Depart.
No. 1,	Fast Line,	† 4 14 a. m
9,	Chicago Express,	†10 24 "
7,	Ft. Wayne Mail,	† 1 55 p. m.
3,	Mail Express,	* 5 18 "
	Local Accomodation	†8 00 a. m.

GOING EAST

		Depart.
No. 8,	Day Express,	‡ 2 49 a. m
6,	Mail Express,	*1 12 p. m.
4,	Fast Line,	*12 A. M.
10,	Eastern Express,	† 9 07 a. m.
	Local Accommodation	†8 00 a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
JAMES McCREA, Manager.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Groceries.

Albright & Co's

CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

Groceries,
Provisions,
—AND—
Queensware

IN THE CITY,

Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

PRICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

Fruits, Oysters,

Etc.,

in their season. Call and see us.

ALBRIGHT & CO'S.

25, EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon, O.

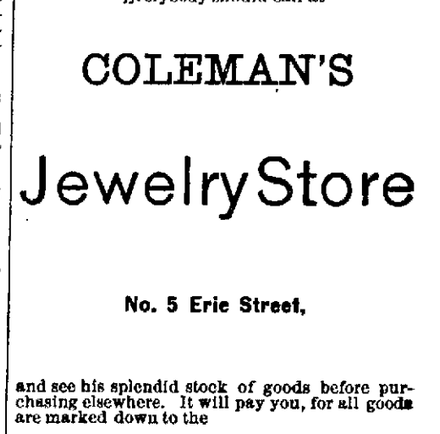
A. KELLER'S

WEST SIDE

LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.



Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding, Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.

CALL AND SEE ME.

Jewelry and Watches.

New Goods Just Arrived.

Everybody should call at

COLEMAN'S

#

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year $1.50
Six Months 1.00
Three Months ..... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1886.

What a churlish disagreeable man we have for a President, anyway. When all the world is brimming over with hearty good wishes for himself and his bride, he has nothing but cuffs and sneers for those who would be his friends.

If Mr. Bell objects to what has been said concerning himself he like every citizen is privileged to reply. The INDEPENDENT disapproves of his appointment believing that there are many faithful Republicans fully competent to assume the office.

THE Salem *Republican* publishes the following telegram, but believes that it does not mean a withdrawal, the construction a number of district papers seem to place upon it very quickly:

"WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 24, '86. To Rush Taggart or J. K. Rukenbrod:

Could not make canvass in your county in the limited time fixed, and will not attempt it. I. H. Taylor.

THE Council could, with propriety, at this time, enact an ordinance describing how corporations may use our streets for telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires, and prevent their possible disfigurement. The experience of the large cities in having them removed from main avenues has not been pleasant, and in the years to come we do NOT want to repeat it in Massillon

PEOPLE have not objected much to giving a county road to a street car line but there is a pretty loud protest, and not without reason, against using that road as a yard in which to switch cars with a locomotive. The Lakeside Railroad Company, with little expense could do their shifting on their own property, and keep their engine entirely off the public highway, thereby saving many a timid person severe fright, and the county damages, should a runaway occur. The Commissioner should see to this.

CHAPMAN.

What Our Correspondent Has to Say About Bell's Appointment.

Our assessor has taken in his saloon returns and reports only two in our precinct.

Messrs. J. M. Bergold and Sutter Gittinger made a business trip to our village Wednesday.

Mr. Richard Powell has been up a couple of days making necessary repairs on his building.

North Lawrence is holding indignation meetings, through a difference of opinion on hiring a teacher for their winter school.

We wish the new management of the INDEPENDENT success, and feel confident that its reputation as a full pledged Republican paper will be maintained.

At the show, last Thursday evening, Miss Sallie Jones received the prize for being the best looking lady and Dick Edwards for being the homeliest gentleman.

All hands at the deep find in Sheffield Crossing, ceased working and came home to wait until their money would come. So last Friday evening the old lady's son came down and brought with him the necessary requisite to make the boys happy, they all took the train next morning, and went to their work well pleased. Mr. D. J. Evans accompanied them to take charge of the engine.

At 7 o'clock last Sunday morning the lifelesss remains of Mr. David Fortney were found hanging by the neck in Samule Bushman's barn, owned by John Jacobs. It appears that the act was committed while laboring under temporary insanity. He had made several attempts to take the life of his wife, but failed. The funeral took place on Tuesday, and the body was interred in the West Lebanon cemetery. He was 65 years old, and leaves a wife and a grown up family to mourn the sad and tragic death of one they loved. They have the sympathy of all their acquaintences.

The curtain has dropped in the appointment of Assistent Mine Inspector for this district, and we find Mr. Robert Bell, of Massillon, on the stage preparing for the next act, which is filling up his bond to enter upon the duties of the office, the Governor having approved his name last Saturday. Now while we had another that we would have much rather seen appointed, yet we humbly submit to the inevitable. We have just learned that Mr. Bell accuses us of throwing dirt at him while this appointment was pending, to this we beg leave to deny, for we have said nothing but what we can substantiate. We are not desirous of being placed among the soreheads or kickers through this appointment, but we merely wish to set ourselves straight in the matter. If Bell or any of his friends think we misrepresented him we hope the same door is open for them that is for us to allow them to make any correction they see proper. We were sincere in the stand we took in this appointment, and until the future develops itself otherwise, we will retain the same opinions. We would have a social chat with Bell upon this matter, but our avoirdupois would not justify our meeting him, for I am told he is ready to jump on our neck on sight. For this reason we prefer talking to him at a distance.

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

The sale of stands in the little market-house was made last week, for the coming year, and the total of rents secured was $600. In order to make the building self-sustaining at least $700 should be derived.

The observation of Memorial Day was not particularly brilliant, although the feeling for it is as deep as anywhere. Gen J. W. Keifer delivered the address to the great satisfaction of all who heard it.

The *Repository* says that 10,000 people were in the Canton cemetery on Decoration Day. Non the INDEPENDENT, with characteristic modesty, is willing to place the number in the Massillon cemetery on that day at only 5,000.

The *Democrat* pays its little tribute to Mr. Whitacre in this way:

Mr. H. H. Whitacre, who was the main representative of the Schuyler Electric Light Company to make a proposition to the Canton Council, Wednesday night, secured a contract for his company from the Massillon Council for sixty lights at $70 per light per annum for three years. The details will be found in the *Democrat's* correspondence of to-day. Mr. Whitacre went to Massillon several weeks ago in a quiet, business like way, stated his intentions, showed the merits of his light, made the Council a business like proposition and got a contract. There was no blowing, blustering, or mysterious combination. Had a similar course been pursued in Canton, this city would no doubt now be under contract with the same company.

MT. UNION AND ALLIANCE.

Prof. Cowgill made Mt. Union a visit. He intends to teach in a University in Kansas.

Chaplain Pepper gave the students a short lecture on the Irish question Tuesday morning.

The Mt. Union College base ball nine will play the Oberlin College nine at the latter place Friday, June 4th.

Rev. Bishop, of the Iowa Conference, a former student of Mt. Union College, preached in the M. E. Church Sunday.

Mr. Mills, of Nelson, Ohio, was in town Tuesday. He fitted up the reception room in the College boarding hall a few years ago in memory of his son.

Col. Jesse Harper will deliver a lecture on the cause and remedies of the present struggle between capital and labor in Alliance Saturday evening next.

Decoration Day services were held in Mt. Union Monday morning, Rev. Armstrong delivering an address. The G. A. R. Post of Alliance was in attendance.

Rev. Grimes, of the First Presbyterian Church, Alliance, preached his farewell sermon Sunday. He leaves for Kansas, where he has an appointment. He has preached in Alliance for a number of years, and carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of his many friends.

At Alliance the procession formed on Main street, headed by the Morgan Engineering Co's band, and marched to the cemetery, where an eloquent address was delivered by Chaplain Pepper. In the evening Chaplain Pepper delivered his lecture on "Sherman's March to the Sea," in the College Hall, to a large and well-pleased audience.

NAVARRE.

Mr. W. H. Myers is visiting Michigan friends.

Miss Lizzie Hufaker is now a resident of Navarre.

Mrs. Pat McCormick is visiting at Coldwater, Mich.

Miss Lucy Weimer, of Beach City, visited here Monday.

Wm. Hanson, of Canal Dover, is the guest of H. D. Garver.

S. Weimer returned Saturday from a visit to Cleveland friends.

Misses Laura Downey, and Anna Diedier, of this place, and O. Rohn, of Beach City, attended the Memorial Day services at Massillon.

The days of from '61 to '65 were again lived over, Monday. The performances and the weather being in perfect harmony with each other, made the day a success throughout. H. A. Cavnah did justice to his subject, and the terrors of war were shown vividly to those who have come into existence since the guns of the Rebellion are silent, and for which very appropriate address he has received the hearty thanks of his hearers. President of the Day D. S. Somers and Marshal of the Day F. M Corl creditably performed their parts, and, aided by the drum corps and the little flower-bearers, the procession was one of which to be proud. The closing feature was a short but pithy and appropriate address from John Morgan, at the gate of the Union Cemetery. Here the procession broke and dispersed.

ANOTHER MASSILLON MAN.

Born and Reared Here, Fast Becoming Famous in the Far West.

The following sketch of a onetime Massillon's boy, now on the the high road towards fame and fortune appears in the *Topeka Capital*. He has many friends in this city, who knew him well, and Massillon is proud to be able to claim him as one of her own:

Hon. Lyman U. Humphrey, President *pro tem* of the Kansas Senate, is a young man of fine personal appearance and pleasing address. Although a little past 40 years of age, he has lived more and overcome greater difficulties than many of our public men twenty years his senior. Mr. Humphrey is a native of Stark county, O., where he was born on the 25th day of July, 1844. His father, Colonel Lyman Humphrey, is well known in the history of Ohio as an able lawyer and soldier. He died when the subject of this sketch was but eight years old, leaving his family in straightened circumstances. His two sons were compelled not only to secure their own education but to aid their mother in her widowhood in the struggle for maintenance.

When the war broke out Master Humphrey was at the high school at Massillon, being then but 17 years old. He at once left his books and with the blessing of his mother enlisted in Co. I, 76th Ohio infantry, that famous regiment from whose ranks have risen some of the most prominent statesmen and jurists of the country. Mr. Humphrey was promoted to be first lieutenant and acted as adjutant of the regiment, and commanded his company for two years before he was out of his minority and until the end of the war. He fought at Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, the seige of Vicksburg, and the several battles around that city; Chattanooga and the campaigns around Atlanta, being under fire for six weeks in that single campaign. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea and was at the capture of Savannah. He was twice wounded. He was in the campaign through the Carolinas and took part in the battle of Bentonville at [illegible] the capture of General Joe Johnston's army. During his four years of active service he was never absent from his position in the army for a single day.

On returning from the army he became a student at Mount Union College, and from there he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1868 and the same year starting for the West.

He stopped at Shellbyville, Mo., where, as one of the editors of the *Shelby County Herald*, he greatly aided in organizing the Republican party in that part of the State. This smell of the journalist foot-lights seems to have created in him a desire for further honors in the same field, for when we next find him he is at Independence, Kan., not only in the practice of law in company with Hon. A. M. York, but with Mr W. T. Yoe conducting the Independence *Tribune*, which was founded by himself and Messrs York and Yoe. In 1876 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party member of the House of Representatives, where his ability was recognized by appointment on some of the most important Committees. He was among the most active and useful members of that body. In 1877 he was nominated by the State Republican Central Committee to fill a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, and in 1878 he was renominated by the Republican State Convention for the succeeding full term and was elected by a majority 40 795. His return to the Senate at the last State election is a proof of the continued favor in which he is held by the people of his district, and his election, by that Senate, as President *pro tem.*, is a proper and fit recognition of true merit and ability. On the floor of the Senate, Governor Humphrey is a clear debator. His manner is easy, graceful, yet decided; his language is scholarly, and he is entirely at home on all literary subjects. He has a clean record and the confidence of the public. He is distinguished as a public speaker and writer, and his work as a member of the Republican State Central Committee from 1876 to 1878 proved him to be a capable organizer also.

Another Massillon Man.

OLIVE LOGAN in a letter to the *Enquirer* describes the beautiful home of Victoria Woodhull in England. She is now the wife of a successful banker named Martin. It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that Victoria is a Buckeye girl, born in Cleveland, at a house near the corner of Prospect and Ontario.—*Plain Dealer*.

Yes, and brought up in Massillon. Dr. Richmond, living on Plum street now holds a claim on Victory's pa, for the rent he did not pay, and in addition to the claim has some bits of furniture to secure it. If Vic from her beautiful home in England would remit what she, through her family, owes here, Massillon would be more loud in claiming her as one of the nine-tenths of all the famous Ohians we have brought up.

WATKINS BROS.

New Dress Goods,

New Silks and Velvets,

New Seersuckers and Ginghams, New White Goods,

EMBROIDERED ROBES,

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR.

Bargains in Every Department. Call and Inspect our Stock and you will be convinced that you

Can Save Money

By dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS.,

20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

PROPOSALS FOR MASSILLON WATERWORKS.

Resolved, That the Committee on Water and Water works be and they are hereby instructed to advertise for sealed proposals for the furnishing of the city of Massillon, O., with water for fire and domestic purposes.

First—The water must be of the purest and freest from organic matter obtainable, and must be conveyed direct from lake or well through pipe to the city.

Second—The waterworks must be stand pipe, reservoir or direct pressure, and capable of furnishing 4,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours. The power and capacity of the machinery shall be sufficient to throw and maintain from any line of mains, not less than six inches in diameter, five simultaneous streams of water through 100 feet of 2½ inch hose and 1 inch smooth nozzle, to a certified height of 100 feet from any fire hydrant.

Third—That said company will also be required to furnish a capable supply of water for engine practice, the flushing of sewers and gutters, and also to erect at their cost and maintain one large ornamental fountain in the public park; also to furnish water for two public watering places.

Fourth—The pipe system shall consist of not less than 11 miles of cast iron pipe, six of more than 6 inches, varying in size from 12 inches to 4 inches in their internal diameter.

Fifth—The city will require the Company receiving the contract to erect and maintain not less than 150 double discharge, anti-freezing fire hydrants, the same to be located by the City Council, also to furnish all necessary gates, boxes, and valves, and to maintain and keep all the aforesaid in perfect repair.

Sixth—If the contract is awarded the same is not to take effect for three years from date without otherwise hereinafter provided for, by the City Council.

Seventh—The city reserves the right to purchase said waterworks at the expiration of ten years.

Eighth—The city requires that proposals shall also be made for any extensions over and above the 11 miles of pipe for each hydrant.

Ninth—The city will require a bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of its contracts.

Tenth—The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be received by the city close up to 12 o'clock noon, June 9th 1886.

Passed May 26, 1886.

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

TAX LEVY ORDINANCE, For the Year 1886.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Massillon, That there be levied, assessed and collected for the current fiscal year 1886 the sum of nine mills on each dollar of valuation of the real and personal property within said city, as the same appears on the grand tax duplicate of Stark county, to be used for the general and special purposes of said city for said year as hereinafter provided, and two mills additional allowed by special act for Water and Light.

SEC. 2. That the aforesaid levy is hereby appointed among the following departments and funds of said city:

Streets and Alleys	1 mill
Street Commissioner	6-10 "
Gas and Gasoline	1 mills
Water	2 7-10 "
Fire Department	9-10 "
Sinking Fund	9-10 "
City Engineer	2-10 "
Salaries	5-10 "
Interest	10 "
Hospital and Board of Health	2-10 "
City Prison and Police	1 2-10 "
Incidentals	10 "

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after passage and publication.

H. HUBER, President.

Attest: J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

For Sale.

The undersigned desires to sell her premises, situated in the north part of the City of Massillon, consisting of ten and fifty one-hundredths acres, [illegible] on which there is a two story brick house, in good repair, containing eight rooms, well, cistern, stable, orchard, and all modern improvements and facilities. Also on same premises on corner of Mill and Davis streets is situated a new two-story building, suitable for grocery store and dwelling. Any one desiring to purchase same will please call on the undersigned on the premises.

[illegible] of MRS. C. H. DAVIS.

A. J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

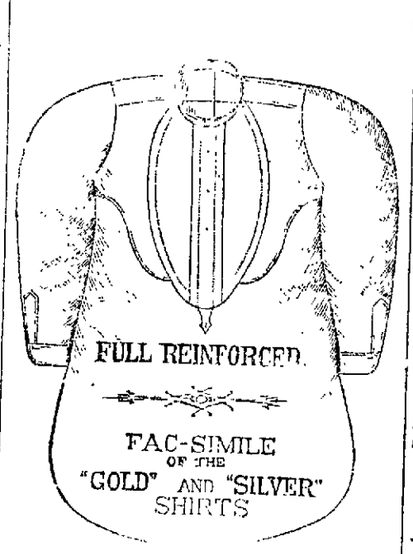
Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries.

" Dress Goods.

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.



S. OBERLIN'S SONS

are Sole Agents for the above Shirts in Massillo
It is impossible to get a better fitting Shirt than the

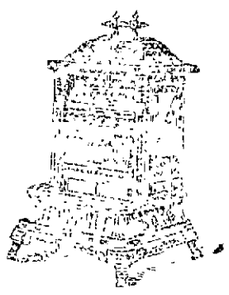
GOLD AND SILVER

Gold, Unlaundried—Silver, Laundried.

H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

promptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Rhea will appear in Massillon during the coming season.

Mr. Alfred Hopper has a fine large house going up on "Quality Hill."

The pay car on the C., L. & W. Railroad reached Massillon Thursday.

The old Wadsworh students will hold a reunion at Wadsworth June 24.

A good share of local reading matter will be found on the third page of this issue.

It has been definitely decided that our electric lights will be suspended on cables.

The Episcopal Dime society met last Friday at the residence of Mr. James Peacock.

Lew Stratton has bought out Clemens' restaurant. George Dobson will act as manager.

Russell & Company have sold a big 180 horse power engine to the Cleveland Rubber Company.

Mr. Saint, of Sharpsburg, Pa., was the fortunate winner of Bob Ford's pony, raffled off Tuesday night.

The Massillon Glass Works are keeping M A. Brown & Son rushed, with orders for packing boxes.

One by one the fences fall. Another is down on East Oak street and two more are coming very soon.

The Presbyterian social will meet on Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. Wagner, on East Oak street.

Business at Sailer's immense cigar factory is very lively since the Western strikes have been declared off.

The Massillon Water Company has rented what once was the Park Hotel barber shop for office purposes.

The time cards of the diffent railroads in this issue have been changed to accord with the present schedules.

The Carrollton papers can not find enough to say about their valiant young representative, John H Fimple.

F. W. Hawkin, of Michigan, if the fortunate owner of one of Volkmor's matched teams which he purchased for $600.

Thomas Mellon was arrested Tuesday for an attempt to rob George Merz, the driver of a milk wagon. The hearing will take place Friday.

Grasshopper Jake, who achieved no little notoriety, on account of stealing horses, was sentenced Saturday to two years in the penitentiary.

The Miles concert at Bucher's Opera House Monday evening was quite well attended, and netted the Christian Church a snug little sum.

The people who made a donation to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, instead of taking stock, have now much respect for their own shrewdness.

A fiercely contested game of base ball lasting three-quarters of an hour, on Decoration Day, between Russell & Co.'s nine and the clerks' nine, resulted in a score of 39 to 7 in favor of the clerks.

Dr Bates, of Cleveland, lectured before a large audience in St. Timothy's Church last Thursday evening upon "Xantippe, the wife of Socrates." His talk was brimful of pure wit and kept his hearers convulsed.

The grand opening of the season at Chippewa Lake will take place next Friday. This is a famous resort for Massillonians, and they will all be pleased with the improvements made there in the last few months.

Deputy Sheriff, C. A. Krider, has resigned. Mr Krider was appointed by the late Sheriff Lee and has since served under Doctor Leininger. There are rumors that the Doctor is trying to arrange matters for a renomination.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold a supper in their chapel on Tuesday evening of next week. Cold meats, salads, bread and butter, coffee, cake and strawberries, will be served after 5 o'clock, for 25 cents. Ice cream will be 10 cents.

Prof. J. W. Clark contemplates giving a grand balloon ascension in this city June 12th. This will be the first since the one ten years ago when Prof. Torrence ascended from the old show grounds on Erie street and was killed in the descent. "The Alliance" is sixty feet in height, and if it rises from Massillon will unquestionably attract an immense crowd.

Personal.

Miss Eva Shafer is visiting relatives in Crestline.

J. L. Green is in town booming Camp Chippewa.

Mr. L. S. Stoehr, of Pittsburg, was in the city Monday.

L. F. Becker, the well known veteran of Clinton, spent Decoration Day in this city.

Mr Will Pangburn, a one time Massillonian, but now of New York, is visiting his old home.

Mr. Otto Sprenger and Miss Teresa Keller were married Tuesday morning at St. Mary's Church.

Mrs. Van Gorden and children, of Elyria, Pa., are the guests of her sister, Mrs. Ira Dean on E. Tremont street this week.

Lundy & Son have sold their hack line to Mr. Franks, of Massillon, possession being given last Monday.—*Akron Times.*

Messrs. Seibering, of Akron, and Mr. Arnold, of Massillon, spent the Sabbath in New Philadelphia.—*New Philadelphia Advocate.*

Mr. A. H. Kinsey, until recently with J. W. Shucker's drug store has accepted a similar position in a drug store at Newport, Ky.

B. L. Parry represented Stark Lodge, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at the annual convention held at Pittsburg, June 1st.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Mamie Merrill, to Sherman Fox, of Ravenna, O., which takes place at the home of the former next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, on South Erie street.

Mr. J. E. Brown received a telegram this morning from Mr. M. D. Harter, stating that he (Mr. Harter) arived in New York yesterday on the steamer Republic, and that he would reach home Friday.—*Mansfield News.*

SECRET SOCIETIES.

News of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

All members of Sippo Lodge are requested to be present Monday evening, at the regular meeting, at 7:30 exactly, as there is business of importance to transact.

The three different Masonic bodies of this city are in a highly prosperous condition, and at present are receiving quite an influx of new members. Monday evening Clinton Lodge conferred the Fellow Craft degree. Tuesday night Hiram Chapter exemplified the Royal Arch degree, in the presence of a number of visitors from Canal Fulton, upon a couple of Most Excellent Masters of Fulton and one of this city. After the ceremonies were concluded a bounteous banquet was served. The festivities were continued until late into the night Next Thursday night Massillon Commandery, Knights Templar, will have a petition for membership to consider, and will thus be kept busy for the present.

The Castle Hall of Perry Lodge, K. of P., was crowded last evening to witness the Knighting of a couple of brave and cautious Esquires and to hear the report of Representative Baltzly who has returned from the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Youngstown last week.

The growth of the Sons of Veterans in this State is unprecedented in the history of the order. When the annual report was made last year there were about fifty Camps with a membership of nearly six hundred, while at the time of the State meeting this year there were 105 Camps with a membership of over 1500, a net gain of fifty-five Camps and over a thousand members This is very gratifying, indeed, when the fact that only a limited number of persons are eligible to membership is considered, and reflects great credit upon Col. Ensign for the work he has accomplished during his term of office.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Suit.

A meeting of the Massillon stock holders of the W. & L. E. Railroad will be held in Bammerlin's Hall Thursday night to adopt measures through which to contest the suit of Huckins and Co., of Wellington against them.

When the Wheeling & Lake Erie road was built the Yankees of Wellington, a little bit sharper than the people of other towns along the line, made a bargain, that, in consideration of their donation, their freight should be carried free until the accounts balanced. This was a clear and unjust discrimination against the people of other cities who had subscribed money in good faith, but nevertheless the compact was carried out until the road changed hands a short time ago. The new company refused to accept freight on these terms, and Huckins & Co., bought up the individual claims of the people of Wellington for a mere song, and got a judgement for the amount, by default, as no one appeared to answer. They now bring suit against the individual stockholders for the money. About $50,000 in shares is held in this city, many having made a simple donation. Some of our local stockholders have never asked for their stock, and did not know that it had been issued and held in trust for them until this matter came up. It is not believed that Huckins & Co. can win the case.

G.A.R. Resolution Passed Last Night.

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of the members of this Post that certain ex-soldiers of this town and its vicinity, late of the Ohio National Guard, fear that they will not be welcomed to membership in the G. A. R., on account of their short term of service, and

WHEREAS, it is the sense of this Post as well as a rule laid down by the G. A R., that all honor obey discharged soldiers and sailors of the war of the Rebellion, shall be eligible to membership in the G. A. R.; therefore be it

Resolved, That in accordance with the rules of our order, and our own comradeship, we cordially invite all honorably discharged ex-soldiers and sailors who served during the war of the rebellion in the Union army, and who have never borne arms against the government of the United States, without regard to the term of their service, to join our order.

The City Council.

Places George Scheer Upon the Board of Equalization.

Many Bills Paid and Considerable Ordinary Work Transacted.

All members of the City Council were promptly on hand Wednesday night except Mr. Williams.

The Street Commissioner's report for the week ending May 29, amounting to $55.75 was referred.

ORDINANCE.

The first reading was given to an ordinance granting the Schuyler Electric Light Company the right of way on the city streets to erect poles and hang wires and cables.

REPORTS

The Street Commissioner's report for the week ending May 22, amounting to $73.25, was accepted and the amount placed to his credit.

The committee on paving and grading, to whom had been given the power to contract, reported that the bid of George Spiegel for taking up and removing curbing was the lowest and had been accepted.

The committee on streets and alleys, to whom had been referred the bids for putting down street crossings, recommended that the contract be given to A. Clementz, whose bid was 18½ cents per foot for Massilton stone. On motion the report was accepted.

Mr. Leighley, of the committee authorized to investigate the petition for the improvement of Wismar avenue, reported that as the street had never been accepted by the city the Council had nothing to do with it. The citizens will have to grade the street before it will be accepted.

Mr. Jarvis reported that his committee had not had time to investigate the Summit street matter.

The Solicitor recommended that the grading of that street be let alone until Mrs. Ripple's suit is settled. He advised, however, that it be put in safe condition.

BILLS PAID.

Wm. Hall, sanitary policeman	$ 46 50
" "	16 70
A. Wilhelm	1 00
P. F. Hess	2 00
A. D. Volkmor	1 00
C. Beal	16 10
G. M. Richardson	15 [illegible]
J. Pepper	50 00
G. Mayer	50 00
J. Higgins	40 00
M. Heisass	50 00
J. Neall	11 70
John Miller	8 75
L. Limpach	152 [illegible]
City Solicitor	6 00
M. Richardson	6 00
City Engineer	87 [illegible]
M. Oschenheimer	12 88
	$680 71

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr Snyder moved that permission be given to J. H McLain to move his building west on North street to Mill and north on Mill street to his property. Carried

The unapproved bill of the Gas Company for $316 24 was referred back to the committee. This action was on account of a little misunderstanding on the part of the committee as to the terms of the present contract.

Mr. Oehler wanted to know whether broken street lamps must be replaced by the persons breaking them. The Solicitor stated that when caused by unavoidable accidents the persons could not be held responsible.

Mr. Robert Bell, on account of the cares of state recently thrust upon him, handed in his resignation as a member of the Board of Equalization, which was quickly accepted.

C. N. Oberlin Godfrey Mausz and Geo. Scheer were nominated for the unexpired term of Mr Bell. Three ballots, with the following result

First—Oberlin, 4; Scheer, 3

Second—Oberlin, 4; Scheer, 3.

Third—Mausz 2; Scheer, 5.

Mr. Scheer was declared elected, and is to-day the happiest man in Massillon.

Mr. Snyder moved that the street and alley committee be authorized to advertise for bids for repairing East Cherry street and North High street, the contract to be let on the ground to the lowest bidder. Carried.

Mr. Jarvis moved that the City Engineer be authorized to purchase a file for the preservation of street profiles. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

All members were present at the Mayor's office last Thursday evening except Mr. Albright.

On motion a committee was appointed to draft rules and arrange an order of business, something very much needed

It was unanimously decided that the pig must go, but just how he was to be disposed of was not satisfactorily settled.

The Health Officer, Dr. Miller, stated the scarlet fever, in a serious form, was prevalent, and that he had discovered many cases where children had been allowed to continue in school while the sickness was in the family. This was in a great measure due to the neglect of physicians in making reports to the authorities. He urged upon physicians the necessity of making reports promptly.

After some discussion, a resolution was passed reducing the salary of the Health Officer to $150 a year.

The Very Latest.

WASHINGTON D. C., May 31, '86.

J. K. RUKENBROD, Salem, O.:—I am not a candidate. Please announce in your paper. I. H. TAYLOR.

Mrs. Cora Dunn Putnam.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Cora Dunn Putnam, at her home in Mt. Vernon, was received in Massillon last Friday morning, and brought sorrow to the relatives and many friends in Massillon, as in the many places where she was known and admired.

Mrs. Putnam had been for some time an occasional sufferer from attacks of acute asthma, each time having greatly alarmed her friends Last Thursday she had seemed better, and was certainly in brighter spirits than usual. She had spent the afternoon out riding, and might, perhaps, have caught a slight cold. She attended to her household duties in the evening, and was suddenly seized with a violent coughing spell, and in less than half an hour passed away in pain, having literally choked to death.

Brief services were held in the Episcopal church at Mt. Vernon, of which Mr. Putnam is the rector, on Saturday morning. In the evening the body reached Massillon, accompanied by Mr Putnam, the children and a number of Mt. Vernon gentlemen, and was taken to the residence of Mrs J. M. Jarvis There the funeral services took place at five o'clock on Sunday evening, and the remains were laid at rest in the beautiful Massillon cemetery, surrounded by scores of friends.

Mrs. Putnam was the oldest daughter of Mrs. Jarvis, and as Cora Dunn had spent the earlier years of her life in Massillon, where she was known to nearly every one. In 1875 she was married to Rev. A. B. Putman, and the many friends who remember that event, and the many more made during her frequent visits to this city and in the others where she had lived, felt the warmest sympathy for the three little children, Mr. Putnam, and her relatives so suddenly bereaved. She was but thirty two years of age at the time of her death, in the prime of womanhood, surrounded by a happy family, and the center of a great circle of acquaintances who respected her intelligence and admired her for herself.

John B. Wert, Jr.

John B Wert, jr. oldest son of John B and Emma C Wert died on Sunday morning, May 30, 1886, after a protracted illness and much suffering for six weeks and three days. His disease was spinal meningitis All that skilled medical care and devoted motherly attention could do for him was done, but all in vain to save his precious life Much of the time during his sickness he was unconscious, but in his lucid spells he gave evidence of pious training in the Sunday school and in the home On one occasion, after repeating the Lord's prayer, he exclaimed "O Ma, that I had two wings so I might fly away to Heaven" Johnny was eleven years old on the 4th day of April last He was a member of the intermediate class, Miss Julia Hackett teacher, of the Methodist Sunday school. His funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon and was attended by a large circle of neighbors and sympathizing friends. The entire family was present with the exception of Mrs Rev J B. Hingley whose home is at Fergus Falls, Minn.

The Schuyler Company will be ready in Sixty Days.

"Well, Mr. Whitacre, when is the Schuyler Company going to be ready for operations?"

"In about two months, I think I received the plans last Friday for the building It will be a one story affair, part brick and part wood well finished and will be quite ornamental. It will be about 50x70."

"What are you going to charge for commercial lighting?"

"For lights we will charge $8.33 per month for one lamp, $8.00 each for two, and $7.75 each for three They will be the 10 o'clock circuit, with the privilege of 12 o'clock on Mondays and Saturdays."

"How about the incandescents?"

"We have not fixed on a price for them yet. Now get my figures right, or I'll be in a pretty muss."

The Rod and Gun Club Shoot

The following score was made yesterday afternoon by the Massillon Rod and Gun Club at their range on the West Side:

	Singles.	Doubles.
H. W. Loeffler	12	7
George Dobson	14	6
F. A. Sharpnack	12	7
L. Shaut	11	4
Thomas Russell, jr	12	6
Chas McLain	8	7
J. H. Hunt	8	5
F. A. Brown	7	5
Ph Blumenschein	7	1
Joseph Clutz	14	3
T. H. Focke	7	1
E. W. Eckert	10	2
Otto Uhlendorff	14	9

Mr. Dobson, by shooting off, secured the first place on singles; Mr. Loeffler took the badge for second place and Mr. Uhlendorff came out best on doubles.

Another Suicide.

David Fortney, a strong and well-to-do farmer, living with his son-in-law, Samuel Bushman, near the Kitzmiller quarry, northwest of town hung himself Sunday morning It is thought that he was insane at the time, as he had to be carefully watched for some time, and no other good cause can be assigned for the act. He went to the barn at six o'clock Sunday morning, fastened a rope to the beams, and strangled to death, having to hold up his feet with his hands to do it. He leaves several children, all of whom are married.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

Particular attention paid to fitting

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

C. C. MILLER,

37 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

In with Park Drug Store.

WALL PAPER.

NEW GOODS

Now fill the Shelves emptied by the recent dissolution sale of Skinner Brothers.

LOW PRICES CONTINUE.

First-Class Paper Hangers Furnished.

J. V. R. SKINNER,

(Successor to Skinner Brothers),

No. 40 East Main Street.

C. F. VON KANEL,

WISHES TO

ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE

OF

MASSILLON AND VICINITY,

That he has taken the agency for the celebrated

Columbus WATCH,

which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always be found in stock.

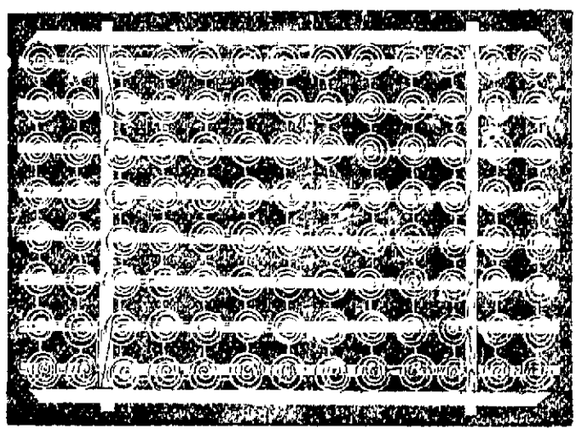
C. F. VON KANEL,

No 5 West Main Street

Wm. B. MAYER,

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM.



I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the public to call and examine same. Orders solicited Respectfully,

Nov 14-1yr

W. B MAYER.,

OFFICE AND SHOP, NORTH MILL St., Opposite Chestnut, MASSILLON, OHIO

The editor of the Lorain *Times*, went to see the destruction caused by the Hardin county tornado, and says no one can have an idea of the "terrificosity" of the damage done

Announcement.

Please announce the name of ANSON PEASE, of Stark county, as a candidate for renomination for Common Pleas Judge of the First Sub division of the Ninth Judicial District.

For Sheriff.

Please announce the name of GEORGE W. HALL, of Navarre, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Republican primary elections and to please many friends.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT A two story brick building with nine rooms, on the corner of Tremont and Canal streets. Possession given the 1st of July. For further particulars inquire of J. V. Shertzer.

50 cents a pair and up, for Ladie's Kid Opera Slippers at

J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

Fine job work of all descriptions a this office,

Ladies' boxed Congress Shoes $1 00 a pair at

J. D. FRANK & Co's. CASH STORE.

Ladies' Glove top Button Shoes only $1.25 a pair at

J. D. FRANK & Co's.

For an unlimited time first class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen.

37-tf

Men's Corduroy Congress Shoes in tipped and plain toes $2 00 a pair.

J. D. FRANK & Co.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR $2.00 TO $3.00 per dozen at **J. C. HARING'S,**

36-tf. Massillon, Ohio.

75 cents will buy a Ladies' Serge Shoe in Congress or lace at

J. D. FRANK & Co's CASH STORE.

A full line of gold head canes at C. F Von Kanel's.

Men's Canvass Prince Alberts only 75 cents a pair at

J. D. FRANK & Co's CASH STORE.

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's.

Infants' Shoes in all the leading styles at the lowest cash prices at

J. D. FRANK & Co's.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE AUSTRALASIAN BUGGY.

An Irate Traveler Vents his Spleen Upon an Apparently Harmless Vehicle.

The Australasian buggy! I hope that I am not committing high treason, writes George Augusta Sala, when I say, not for the first, nor perchance for the twentieth time, that I hate the Australasian buggy and all that belongs to it; yet, even as I give utterance to the aspiration, I am guiltily conscious of that which a colonial eyes can not be condoned. I loathe the buggy. It is a four wheeled atrocity which seems to have been built with a special and fiendish attention to two purposes: first, that you should not be able to get into it without a deathly, and next, that you should not be able to get out of it without dolor, and without danger to your shins and garments. In wet weather its wheels bespatter you with mud; in dry weather it raises a Sahara dust-cloud around you. Its precise shape I decline to define. The uncomfortable shandrydan may be best classified as what provincial folks at home call a "conveyance." I dare say that it is suitable to colonial roads. I have not the slightest doubt that it amply fulfills the ordinary colonial requirements of locomotion. Still, being a free man, I am entitled I should think, to repeat that I abhor the buggy. Why do I hold it in detestation? Because the Australasians seem to have buggy on the brain. They not only revel in riding in it themselves and strive to inflict it on the stranger within their gates. You arrive in a township after a wearisome journey by coach or by rail. So soon as ever you reach your hotel somebody's buggy is waiting to drive you to some place miles away, perhaps, in your seeing which somebody takes the keenest of interest, but for which you do not care two-pence half-penny. You want to rest, to change your attire, to read, to write. No: that infernal buggy is at the door and if you put your foot down, and resolutely decline to be driven, you know not whither, by you know not whom, it is certain that you will give grave offense to some local magnate, and that you will run considerable risk of finding yourself denounced in the local newspaper as a "snob" and a "cad," as one who "gives himself airs," and "puts on side." All because you have refused to be driven to McKockey's gully or Bill Bandicoot's jump in a buggy. I grant that the Australasian buggy is a thoroughly democratic vehicle. The gig was, sixty years ago at home, the vehicle peculiarly affected by the middle classes. "He was a respectable man he drove a gig, deposed one of the witnesses in the trial of Thurtell. The tradesman, the bagman, the farmer, the country merchant, drove a gig. But at the antipodes everybody who can drive anything drives a buggy: the wealthy squatter and the village storekeeper, the bush poheman and the police magistrate, the member of the legislative council and the "cockatoo" farmer. The rich man may have numerous vehicles of different designs, but there is sure to be a buggy among them. I believe that there are buggies with hoods, but the majority of those which I have seen were uncovered. Finally, I do not care whether I am stigmatized as a communist or not when I say that, just as the final cause of a fortress is to be captured, the final cause of a buggy is to be overturned. The buggy-rider may exult for a long time on his four wheels, but he comes to grief at last. I wish that some one of the statistical societies which flourish out here would publish an annual list of the buggy accidents which take place. The figures, I apprehend, would be appalling. Yes, I know very well the retort to which I expose myself. I know all about the dreadful railway, tramcar, omnibus, cab and cart casualties which occur every year in London. But you will at once, I venture to think, be able to read between the lines of what I have written an ode to buggy. The vehicle is, I dare say, eminently well suited to the purposes to which it is turned in the hemisphere. There is no kindlier-hearted people on the face of the earth than the Australasians, and it is in sheer good-nature that they attempt to hoist visitors from the old country into their torture-chambers on wheels, and drive the sad visitors out of their minds. They forget that many of these visitors are averse from being bothered with buggy-riding. They forget that the buggy may become to the stranger one of the direst of bores. I have lived long, and have been the prey of innumerable bores. I will not be bored any more if I can help it.

Critics on Cooking.

It is one of the strange things about human nature that everybody's else occupation is so much easier and pleasanter than one's own. Housekeeping is the most delightful affair in the world to those who have never tried it. They really have not the least idea how difficult it is to cook or serve a perfect meal without failures nor "hitches" in it. Their backs do not ache, their heads do not throb, their nerves are not in a quiver over the awkward mistakes of servants. They cannot understand why the hot tears start in your eyes, or worse yet, the hot words drop from your lips at their careless criticism of bread or cake or meat. It may seem hard that after a morning's toil in a hot kitchen, or after careful and minute directions, there will be some lamentable failure somewhere in the meal which you hoped would please, and that somebody's eagle eye will pounce upon that one weak point in the whole affair, perhaps the very thing over which you have toiled patiently, while all the excellencies of all the rest are forgotten. The spot on the sun in household astronomy usually puts out the sun entirely. But never mind if it does. Remember that no one means to be unkind.

They have a right to expect you to give them good things to eat and they are disappointed if they do not get them, that is all. Make up your mind what is reasonable for your family to expect of you, do it just as well as you can, and then harden your heart. If you are selfish and indolent you will probably fall short of your duty. If you are conscientious and devoted you will probably do more. The average householder thinks the three meals are the only important thing, and that your main strength should be given to them. You know that the neatness and pleasantness of the house demand something; if there are little children they demand still more. Keep the due proportion. Waste no time on the unattainable. Do not model your housekeeping or serving on some one else's whose circumstances are either much beyond or below yours. Then if criticism or comparisons come, take them kindly. Stop and think before you let them hurt you "Do I deserve it?" If you do, you need it, and it will do you no harm. If you do not, let it go. The heavens will not fall if the roast is under-done to-day, or the cake scorched to-morrow, provided it really could not be helped. Be sure always and do your best, then send no unavailing regrets after it, it is not a very good "best." *Mary Ann Blair, in Good Housekeeping.*

Poverty-Stricken Blacks.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from James' Island S. C., says: "The common life of the negroes is indescribably rude and cheap. Not one cabin in ten has $5 worth of furniture in it. Every article in many of them could not be forced to a sale in Indiana. In some there is no bedding except a quilt for each one, and with a pile of cotton, rags, or dried moss. Frequently there are no dishes in the house except gourds and the cooking utensils. It is very rare to see a book or paper. For chairs they generally use a box picked up at the nearest store. But they have 'Sunday clothes'—the exceptions are very few—and make their best appearance on that day. The abundance of fish, oysters, and clams helps them greatly, especially in these hard times. No whisky is sold on James' Island. There is no school for whites, but the colored schools are fairly well conducted and run three months; teachers' salaries $25 per month. The advances made by factors on last year's crop are not yet repaid, as the cyclone destroyed the cotton, so advances are slow this spring. Even the carts and mules are mortgaged, and the poverty of ordinary times is now intensified. Pearl grits cost the laborer $1.40 per bushel, one bushel lasting a man a month when he uses no bread, as many do not. A rather poor article of bacon is retailed at 7 cents. Groceries retail as with us; but the negro buys very little now. Only the better families ever use coffee. Butter ranks as a luxury. The lank cows which graze on the salt marshes yield a thin article of milk—six or seven quarts a day in the season; in the coldest weather they go dry. A stout woman can earn 40 cents a day in the field, and a man 50. There is very little home life among the colored. Their cabins are generally so small and uncomfortable that the family is never in them except when it rains or is extremely cold. The past winter was the coldest ever known on the islands, and following the losses by cyclone caused much suffering. In more than one family the bread and bacon are now reserved for those only who work in the field, the children and older people, the decrepit and idle, live on grits and the products of the creeks, such as oysters, fish, clams, and even mussels. One hears very little merriment on a working-day. The people cheer up when they meet on Sunday and chatter like a flock of parrots but the prevalent feeling seems to be a sad one. On the whole the experience of a day and a half here is rather depressing, and I do not admire the prospect of a journey from here to Beaufort."

The "Go-Devil."

The "go-devil." This is an iron stem or shaft about two feet long. Near the head, or front end, four iron arms radiate. On the end of each arm is a small wheel. This is known as a guide. The circumference of this guide, when the "go-devil" is not in use, is larger than the interior of the pipe, but it folds back when inserted in the pipe, and a spring under each arm presses them snugly against the sides of the pipe. A few inches behind the guide is a set of seven steel knives or scrapers, arranged like the blades of the windmills or whirligigs of the toy shop. The shaft or stem is not made of one piece of iron. It is in two sections, united by a socket joint. At the rear end or bottom of the stem is another guide, similar to the one at the head. When the pipes are thought to need cleaning the scraper is inserted in the pipe at a pumping station. The pressure of the oil behind it pushes it through, the wheeled guides making the passage free. As the scraper moves along the set of knives revolve within the pipe and sets the paraffine loose. The knives are held firmly against the sides of the pipe by springs at their base. Behind the knives is a stationary fan contrivance which shuts up close and fits the opening snugly, and carries along the paraffine that is removed. If an obstacle is met with that can not be removed by the "go-devil," the guides, knives, and fan-like attachment fold back and pass it. If a bend is met with in the line the socket joint in the stem permits the contrivance to round it and pass on.

When the scraper is started two men start along the pipe to follow it on its course. The noise made by the "go-devil" is sufficient to be heard by the men, and it is their business to keep its location known until relieved by a relay at another point on the route. If they lose trace of it, much difficulty is encountered in finding it. The scraper is followed until the next station is reached, when it is removed.—*New York Sun.*

Sheep-worrying Dogs and Their Cure.

Mr. Moore's drawing, by its extreme truthfulness, is rather painful to me from the clearness with which it recalls a bloodhound that once belonged to me, and that I was obliged to sacrifice in consequence of his habit of sheep-worrying. A way of curing this habit has since been discovered. The worried animal is fastened under the dog's belly with a strong wire, so that the dog can not possibly get rid of it, but must trail it about wherever it goes. He is left with his burden for a whole day, and after that he is disgusted and repeats the offense no more. I have tried this with a setter that worried geese, and with perfect success. Perhaps the mention of the remedy in this place may save the life of some good dog which has no other fault than a love of sport of a kind that is inconvenient to farmers.—*Philip Gilbert Hamerton in the Portfolio.*

COACHMEN AND HORSES.

A Theory that They Become of the Same Disposition.

The white-haired old man sat in his usual place, with the ever-present pipe and tobacco within the reach of his right hand. After the usual salutations of the day he went through the preface of his discourse, which was to fill the old Turkish pipe and light it. Somehow or other his tongue seemed more obedient as the blue smoke curled up above his white hair.

"I stood on Summit street the other day and watched the horses as they were being driven up in front of the different establishments. Some were lean, some were rough, and some were fat and sleek. Some stood quiet and at ease; others were nervous, and pawed the pavement. Now, all these things are not without reason. Being naturally observing, I watched and began to look for the cause. I believe I finally arrived at the proper conclusion as regards most of the horses. Now, mind you, I did not confine myself entirely to a study of horses, but subjected each john or driver to a liberal or close scrutiny, and watched their influence on their teams. And there, I think lies the secret.

"'As the twig is bent, the tree inclines,' I was taught by my mother years ago, and I have found the application of that old saw very many times and in very many different cases. In most cases a child partakes of the nature and temperament of those to whose care he has been intrusted. A young dog, if properly managed, learns many cute tricks; if he is treated well he is a good dog, but if he has a vicious master the dog becomes a sneaking, vicious dog. So in all things. Experience is everything, and surroundings have considerable to do with the case. So you will find it in the matter of horses and drivers.

"The coachman in a wealthy family has sole charge of the horses, and the greater part of his time is spent with them. They, in fact, become companions, and they learn to know their master and what to expect of him. Now, if you will notice a round-faced, round-bellied, jolly-looking coachman, whose face is red and full of smiles, and then run your eye down the ribbons to his team, I will warrant you, you'll see a pair of fat, sleek, healthy-looking horses. Watch them more and you will see that no 2 40 gait is theirs. They amble contentedly along, and the driver doesn't want them to go any faster. He is good-natured and easy-going. So are they. Doubtless those horses were once as frisky as most colts are, but their disposition was molded by their master and companion.

"Next take a look at a small and nervous driver, who is sharp featured, angular, cross, aggressive, and thin lipped. There you see the embodiment of nervousness, restlessness, and discontent. He hasn't much control over his nerves and they lead him a wretched life. When he is with his horses in the barn he gets roiled easily, and perhaps now and then hits or kicks them. They grow nervous when he approaches the stall because they don't know what to expect. Like human beings they fret and worry their flesh off and grow thin; they become nervous, fretful, and full of fire, they champ and paw and are always heated up with excitement. When you enter the carriage they want to start off before you are ready. They can not stand still and be at ease. How different from the fat, healthy team? Is not the driver chargeable with this? Is it not reasonable to suppose that they partake of his character or disposition? I think so, certainly.

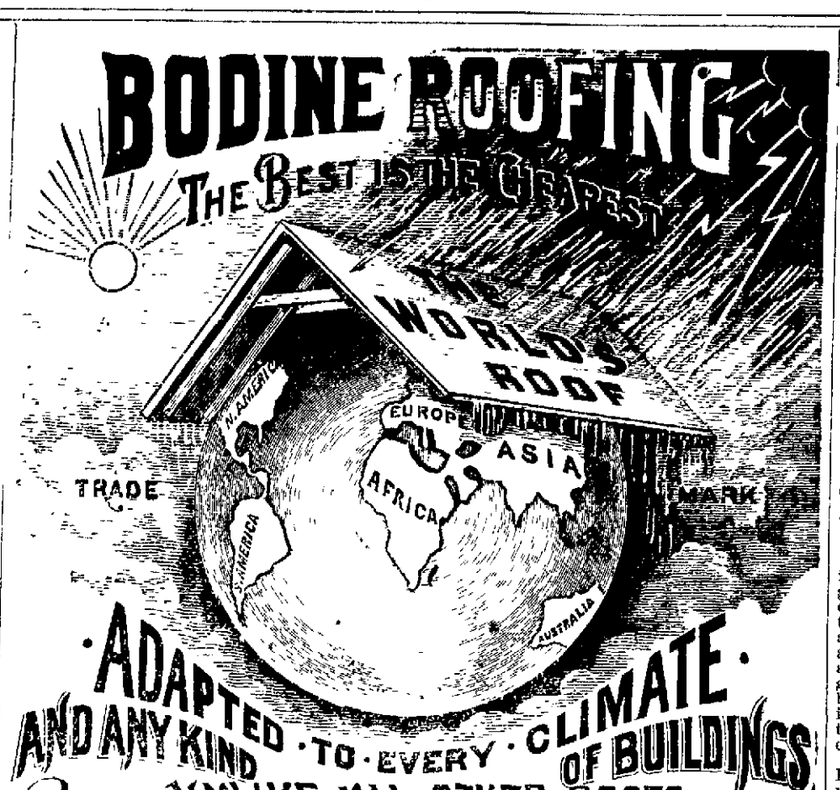
"Now, in many cases, you will find my theory very plainly visible, while in others you may have to look some time before seeing clearly where the relationship has affected the horses.

"I also observe that a white coachman has more control over a horse than a colored man. The horse is not a dumb beast by any means; it is one of the most intelligent of animals, and at times the intelligence of a horse is akin to that of a human being. It takes a man with a good head to know how to properly handle them."—*Toledo Blade.*

Curious Action of Mind-Reading.

Talking of these tests recently with a friend, who has been a professor until within a short time in an important institution, he described a trial made at his residence by a company of acquaintances who were spending an evening with his family. At his suggestion, and as an experiment which might afford amusement and instruction, a lady was chosen, was blindfolded and seated on a chair, and was furnished with a pencil and paper. The professor left the room, and in the hall drew a zigzag, nondescript figure on a paper he held. Returning and standing behind the lady on a chair and fastening his mind intently on his drawing, she began in a few moments to draw slowly the irregular lines he had put on his paper. To test the matter still further, he again left the room and drew as perfect a circle as he could on a fresh paper. Returning, and under the same conditions, the lady drew a similar circle, then hesitated a moment, and then, to the surprise of all, drew a straight line from above the circle down into it. In a moment he remembered that on going out the second time his first intention had been to draw as perfect a rectangle as he could, and that he had carried out his intention so far as to draw the perpendicular line of one side of the figure, and inadvertently left this line on the side of the paper when he changed his mind in favor of the circle. The lady had followed a reversed order of the processes of his mind, and, the first intention being indistinct in him, had in a hesitating way repeated the straight line and carried it into the circle instead of keeping it outside of it. —*Christian Intelligencer.*

M. de Lesseps is splendidly lodged in a new house in the Avenue Montaige, which was purchased by the money made by Mme. de Lesseps on her original Suez investments. Her dowry of 100,000 francs was employed in buying shares when they were below par—that is to say, at the time her marriage was agreed to. That sum last year was swollen to 1,500,000 francs, and a great deal of interest produced in the meanwhile was invested in other profitable ventures. The hall in the Lesseps mansion is one of the largest in any very modern private house in Paris.



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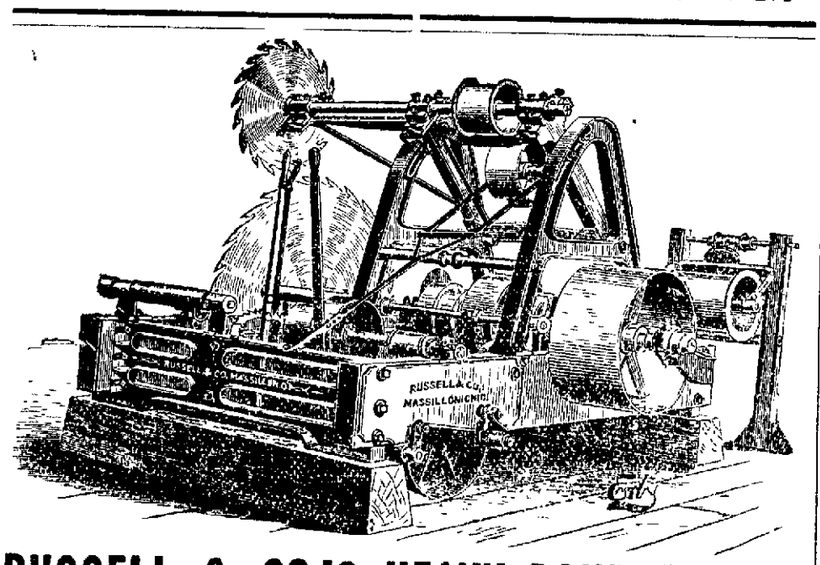

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The Life is the Blood—Prevent Disease—Surgery the Last Resort—A Telling Letter.

Here is a fact for you to think over, viz.: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively few causes. It is for this reason that some single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their natures. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken. Favorite Remedy" ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.

Dr D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Dear Sir;—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world. I am sure of that. Yours, &c.,

Matthew Farrell.

24 Adams Street.

In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.

Address:—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy" as a household friend

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Personal attention given all work.

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I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

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SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
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SPRING BEDS,
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AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

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Cabinet Work.

AMOS GIROD,

for a number of years past an employe of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters,

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Yours truly,

Amos Girod.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Athletic Games for Boys Necessary to Their Intellectual Development.

Why Teachers Should be Loyal to Each Other—A Few Points of Order.

BOYS' GAMES.

The oversight of boys is usually confined, on the teacher's part, to directing their intellectual development by means of books. Yet he is not obliged to limit his observation to the hours and places of study, whatever may be true of his authoritative directions. The play-ground is a place where much character is unfolded, developed, and where, to a large extent, the foundations for future well-being in the form of good health is laid. "We love the play-place of our early days." We learned something there, too. The teacher of youth is not called upon to direct sports as he does studies. Indeed, he had better not interfere much with them. But a healthy interest in them is no detriment to his influence or his dignity. He gains rather than loses by it. Boys' games are worth attention for two reasons: They promote health, and give a chance for character-building.

Plato said, "A boy is the most ferocious of animals." Whether the Greek boys of Plato's time were more ferocious than American boys of ours, or not, is, to say the least, doubtful. At any rate, perhaps on account of their experience in taming and training such ferocity as their boys did have, the Greeks elaborated a complete system of education. It was wrought out by diligent study on the needs of the individual and the wants of the state. A sound and well-balanced mind, with a healthy body, is said to have been its end theoretically, and usually its practical result. Symmetry, mental and physical, distinguished that wonderful people. This same Plato, who is so hard on the Greek boys, advises that they be sent to the gymnasium: "that having more efficient bodies, they may the better minister to virtuous minds."

Now we cannot keep the boys at work all the time. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Even our book learning, fine though it may be, needs to be supplemented by other things. What sort of sports they have is a subject in which the faithful instructor has some interest. Of course there may be those who would think it inappropriate for the schoolmaster even to know that there is any such thing as play. He has sometimes been supposed to be next to the minister in solemnity, —"a man severe and stern to view,"— his mental equipment wise saws and solemn learning of the ages: all the better if a little dry. Still, now-a-days, it may be questioned whether it is altogether necessary for even the schoolmaster to cultivate preternatural solemnity or wear a long face, unless nature has given him one. It may be possible for him to believe in hard work, very hard work,—work at the top of one's ability, and at the same time to believe in hearty play. He may even know something about a drop-kick, a curved pitch, or a three-base hit, and yet not be any the worse for it.

There is much good in athletic sports when they are not carried too far. Exclusive attention to bodily powers and powers of muscle does not give us the highest style of man. If these subjects get too thoroughly and deeply into a school, it is a detriment. Everyone acknowledges that such a result works harm. But, after all, is it not more harmful not to have them in the school at all? Would not a school, if such a one could be found on the face of the earth, where athletic sports were not a topic of conversation and a source of amusement, be a sort of emasculated institution? The Romans expressed contempt for a person by saying, "He has no acquaintance with literature, and he cannot swim." As far as boys' games tend to establish a foundation of good health for the future, they are valuable. The demands of American life are pressing. The strong jostle the weak, push them to the wall, and pass on. The prizes of life are for those who can endure. It is verily a survival of the fittest. The strain is tremendous to hold your own. Success is often a matter of physical endurance. "In every efficient man there is, first, a fine animal."—*R. Payson, Binghamton, N. Y.*

CRITICISM.

Teachers should stand by their fraternity. Physicians are loyal to their craft against all attacks: lawyers never admit any weaknesses in their guild so long as the professional methods are followed; clergymen are jealous of the prerogatives of the cloth. Is it so with teachers? We fear there is a false philosophy that would prompt the more active and progressive to criticise the weaker by ridiculing the members who are not up to their standard. We speak from extended observation when we say that we believe the quantity, quality, and spirit of the work done by the teachers of America average as well as that of either of the professions. There is no larger percentage of quacks in the school-room than in the sick room; no greater average of non-brilliant, unsuccessful men in pedagogy than in law; no more teachers, as a rule, who decline to accept advance thought and new light among teachers than clergymen. Brilliant men and women are a scarce article in every profession, society, and age. Our best institution is in danger of being a misfortune. In supervision is our great hope of advancement, but without due care this is liable to advertise the profession falsely. Supervision would be a good thing in law, medicine, or the ministry; but think of the effect of publishing, by report, institute, convention, or address, what an expert supervisor of doctors discovered in his investigation of patients, remedies, and care. What a panic there would be if the same freedom of official criticism was indulged in, in that profession, that we are tempted to indulge in teaching. Let us have the most rigid examinations, the most faithful supervision; but let us speak personally, kindly, helpfully to the weak and heedless.

Have you ever had a consultation of physicians in your family? Do you remember how they all came out from their conference and assured you that everything was going on all right, that the case had been understood and the treatment satisfactory? Did you not observe, however, that the attending physician immediately changed his remedies, radically varied the hygienic treatment? He had learned some things from his brother physician that you will never know, and it is better that you never should know. The peace of the world would be disturbed if every one knew the plain talk that is indulged in prior to that eminently comforting assurance that there is great satisfaction with the conduct of the case. Why cannot our pedagogical consultations be marked by somewhat of the same fraternal loyalty that protects the mistakes of the medical men? Is it because the teacher is professedly looking after the mistakes in recitation, until he chronically looks for weaknesses in the school-room? Whatever be the cause, is it not time to seek a remedy? Shall we not secure better work, in less time, with inappreciable sacrifices, if we hold the reputation of every member of the profession sacred so long as his character is unassailable? We shall endeavor to eliminate the fault-finding vein, the critical tendency from our columns and from the profession, so far as our voice and pen have influence. We shall be all the more free to suggest and advocate vital reforms because of our endeavor to be loyal to the fraternity first, last, and always.—*Journal of Education.*

A FEW POINTS OF ORDER.

A teacher who keeps good order will never allow,—

1. A pupil to get a drink of water during school hours.

2. A pupil to leave the room while the school is in session, except in rare cases.

2. Any, except those in the class reciting, to ask questions during recitations.

There is no necessity of drinking water; it is a vicious habit. It is also bad for pupils to feel that they can leave the room at any time by asking. Miscellaneous questioning demoralizes all habits of the individual and the school.—*A. W. McClaran.*

METHODS AND PRINCIPLES.

Great care must be exercised in the use of rules, especially in language. One can never be a good writer, nor an easy one, who writes with a rule of grammar in mind. It is even more noticeable in conversation and extemporaneous public speech. Rules are for the lawless tendencies,—for the doubtful cases. They must be learned; some of them must be known as the a, b, c's were of old; but they must not be emphasized unduly. They bear about the same relation to good use of language that the court-house does to good living, as compared with the school-house and the church. The rules should be few; the exercises for practice should be abundant. Better, a hundred-fold, learn to use language well by using it until correctness and ease are habits, than to know all the rules ever given without such practice. It is the proportion of rules that we must care for.

A "PATENT" SCHOOL HELPER.

The *Pennsylvania Teacher* thinks that a contrivance could be invented with "a very long arm, which would instantly swing round and rap any pupil on the head who, in reciting, varied one word from the language of the text-book." This was suggested by a remark of Supt. Apgar of New Jersey, who said that "a fortune is waiting for the lucky man who would invent a machine so arranged that by simply turning a handle the exact questions of the book would be asked, thus sparing the energy of the teacher." Such machines would meet with a large sale in machine schools. We have often thought that a grammar-parsing machine would be a God-send to grammatical grinders. It would be a sort of subject-of-a-finite-verb-must-be-in-the-nominative-case invention. It could parse on and parse forever, with the usual minimum of thought and maximum of repetition.—*N. Y. School Journal.*

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

The teacher owes it to himself and to his profession to read educational literature. If we go into a lawyer's office and find there the latest decisions and reports of judicial and law-making bodies we conclude that he is up in his profession. If we enter a doctor's office and find on his table late medical journals, and upon his shelves new medical works, we say at once that he is abreast of his profession. If we find the teacher supplied with educational journals, and new works in different departments of education, we know that he is a live teacher. But if we find that he has only some old antiquated school books, we conclude that he is, —what? —*J. Wickline, in West Virginia School Journal.*

A Wild Spot in Georgia.

On the brink of Tallulah, near an ancient baptist church, which, by its founders, many years past, was named Tiger, and which was burned last year by an incendiary in the wild woods, we found a cape jassamine bush containing cape jassamine blooms. Near here is the "stand," behind a huge chestnut log lying on the bank of the Tallulah river, that the distillers used to take and from behind which they shot the revenue men as they would pass along a level sand running round parallel with the river. An official of the revenue service named Crawford was once shot here. A mountaineer named Oliver McCrackin and the son-in-law of Mrs. Smith, owner of the Sinking mountain, were sentenced to and served a term in the federal prison as a penalty for doing it.—*Washington (Ga.) Chronicle.*

Propagation of Ivy.

It is a very simple matter to propagate ivy from slips or cuttings. Take a young, tender branchlet; cut about three inches in length and insert about half an inch of its stem in wet sand or soil, under a bell glass or tumbler. Keep the soil well-moistened, and warm by placing it in the sunlight for a week. Then loosen the sand, withdraw the stem, and if rootlets have started, put right away into a pot of good garden soil, mixed with one-third its quantity of sand. Firm the soil around this young plant to the same height as the sand reached before; cover again with the bell glass or tumbler and place in the shade for a week. Then remove the glass and put the plant in the sunshine. It should be watered moderately often.—*Fannie A. Benson in Good Housekeeping.*

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

An English experimenter finds that, contrary to general opinion, a growth of ivy over a house renders the interior entirely free from moisture.

The Malays, who frequently find ancient stone axes in the soil, call them "thunderstones," believing that they proceed from thunderbolts.

Birds, according to Mons. Desplats, evolve three times as much heat as mammals, absorbing thrice as much oxygen and emitting thrice as much carbonic acid.

A line of soundings just completed across the South Pacific from New Zealand to the Straits of Magellan, by Commander Barker, U. S. N., found 3,002 fathoms, near Chatham Island, the greatest depth.

A member of the Royal Horticultural Society of London has observed that dahlias collect much dew on their leaves; the peach, rose, and evening primrose, very little; while the quince and mulberry are only very slightly wet.

Major-General E. F. Burton has described certain large yellow hornets of India which dispose themselves in regular circles upon their nest, with their heads to the center. They thus appear like the spokes of a yellow wheel, and a nest of them is sometimes mistaken for a sunflower.

Meteorologists have found that there can be no thunder and lightning without rain. When thunder is heard beneath a clear sky, the reports must either come from distant clouds or be the result of some other cause than a discharge of electricity. Harvest or heat lightning is produced by a distant storm. Thunder seldom accompanies heat lightning, the sound reaching only about twelve miles, while lightning is often seen, by reflection upon nearer clouds, at a much greater distance.

Captain H. Toynbee, of the London Meteorological Society, has arrived at the conclusion that clouds of less than 2,000 feet in thickness are seldom accompanied by rain, and if they are it is very gentle, consisting of minute drops. With a thickness of between 2,000 and 4,000 feet the size of the drops is moderate. With increasing thickness comes increasing size of the drops, and at the same time their temperature becomes lower, until, when the thickness is greater than 6,000 feet, hail is produced.

In a recent lecture in London, Mr. J. G. Baker estimated the total number of characteristically tropical plants as from 40,000 to 50,000. The plants of the north temperate zone embrace about 20,000 species. The Arctic zone has less than 1,000 species, while the higher mountain regions possibly furnish 2,000 more—a total of 3,000 species of what gardeners call alpines, that is plants specially adapted to a cold, damp climate with a short summer. Mr. Baker estimated that 46,000 species of plants are represented in the possessions of Great Britain.

A striking illustration of the value of the camera to astronomy is furnished by the recent discovery of a new nebula near the star Maia in the Pleiades. Until photographed at the Paris observatory this nebula had never been seen with the best glasses, although it has since been detected with the great telescope of the Pulkova observatory. The emperor of Brazil now announces his determination to co-operate at the Rio de Janeiro observatory, in the general project of photographing the entire heavens, already begun at Paris with such unexpected success.

The investigations of the Prussian Fire-damp commission have shown that many mine explosions attributed to fire-damp, or outburst of gas, are really due to fine coal dust, all kinds of dust appearing to be capable of exploding violently when ignited. The experiment relative to this inflammability of coal dust were devised as nearly as possible in accordance with the conditions prevailing in practice, and more than two hundred tests were made, explosions occurring in every case where an electric spark was produced in a dust cloud.

A Zuni Maiden.

Wewha, the Zuni maiden (an Indian priestess), of whose appearance among the ladies receiving at a Washington "tea" last month mention has already been made, receives visitors regularly on Fridays with Mrs. Stevenson, whom she accompanied to Washington and whose guest she is, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*. She is 25 years old, and much larger in form than most of the women of her race. She is an industrious young woman, and never wishes to be idle, and when thus receiving busies herself in weaving with the crude implements used by the women of her tribe a broad belt, as wide and as strong as a saddle-girth, of red and white worsted. She makes it rapidly and evenly, and makes the pattern with perfect regularity as she goes along, although she has no model before her, and never makes a mistake in counting her threads, however loud the talking of other women may be around her. She understands enough English to know what they are saying. She has lately learned to knit, but says she will not do that after she goes home, as knitting is man's work in Zuni, and the women there never knit.

Wewha has made some sharp comments in private to her friend, Mrs. Stevenson, as to the amount of talking the Washington women do, and has said it seemed to her that they did nothing but talk. But she has been much pleased and amused by what she has seen when at fashionable gatherings, has noticed the ladies' dresses, and, after once being with Mrs. Stevenson when the latter was receiving, spoke of the difference between her own dress and that of her friend, and wished to make herself look finer for the next reception. She wanted to buy enough red satin to make herself a skirt to receive in, to replace that of white cotton goods which she wears regularly with a worsted waist and short skirt, but on going to a store to buy the satin came to the conclusion that it would require "too much money," her own words, to buy it, so refrained, though she had slipped away from Mrs. Stevenson and had gone shopping alone. One day, hearing a conversation, which no one thought she understood, in English, about parasols selling very cheap then at a certain store, she quietly slipped away, went alone to the store, a distance of about a mile from where she is visiting, and astonished Mrs. Stevenson by returning an hour or two later holding a big red satin parasol over her head. How she made the girls at the store understand what she wanted and how they made her comprehend what was to be paid for it is a mystery. But she did pay for it. She was quite shocked at meeting a lady at dinner with a low-neck dress, and afterward said that the Americans spoke of the Zuni women wearing their dresses short and showing their legs nearly to the knees and having their arms bare, but she thought that was better than showing so much of the neck. She said she liked to see a little of the front of the neck near the throat, but not so much as the lady she had met exposed. She was also shocked at seeing the short, thin dresses of ballet-dancers at the theater.

Picturesque Caves.

The new discovery is a multiplicity of grotesque and fantastic-looking objects of nature's fashioning. Persons of lively imagination can, out of the scenery, make perfect in their minds almost any archetype, and many different parts of many different animals. The numerous chambers and many narrow passages with different shaped, fashioned, and molded scenery are surprising and astonishing. A man can go through what is discovered, and does go through it; the writer has gone through part of the discovery, but he believes that no one person who does go through it has a mind large enough to take in and hold all that is to be seen in that arcadian formation. If lamps with large, brilliant burning flames to emanate streams of light on the surroundings were placed there, the sights would be dazzling. The snowy white and wax-colored stalactite and incrustations that cover the sides can not be reproduced in pictures. The wax-colored and vitreous stalactite pendants hanging from the lower extremity reflect flashes of the light, and when the burning candles are held still the visitors behold the appearance of innumerable splendors.

The incrustations on the bottom of some of the chambers include patches of imitation hoarfrost, which is so hard and sharp that it makes prints in the bootsoles; but its glistening in the candle-light is like a body of newly-fallen snow when the early sunbeams strike it in the morning air. There are imitation sponges that look soft and velvety, but hard and sharp to the touch of the hand; imitation coral and coral fringes of very beautiful shapes and colors; a body of stalagmite resembling the snow-clad Mount Hood and the Ghost chamber that came near scaring the life out of the cave man when he discovered it.

Before entering into the big chamber there is overhead a vertical aperture that seems to run up the distance of thirty feet, and all the way it seems to have the same diameter. A strong current of air spins through, and visitors have to take extra care of their lights or they may lose them. The big chamber is well named. It is a spacious underground room, being 361 feet long, 50 feet wide, its vaulted roof rising to a height of from 50 to 75 feet, and its size imposing to the beholder. Its sides and roof consists of rock, differing from any other cave chamber that the writer has seen; enormous bowlders cover the bottom, and on the shelly sides bunches of gravel are sticking that contain variously-colored pebble-stones.—*Grant's Pass Circular.*

He Had Too Many Buyers.

Early in the fall an orange-grower near Ocala was visited by a tourist who wanted to invest in a grove: the price asked was $5,000, which, after some dallying was agreed upon. Five hundred dollars was paid down to confirm the trade, and both gentlemen were to meet in Ocala some days afterward to examine the abstracts and pass the deeds. But, before this was done, another stranger passed along who was reported to be extremely wealthy. He took a great fancy to the place and wanted to buy it. He fancied it and wanted it, and increased his offer gradually until the sum of $8,000 was reached. This was a bait too tempting to be resisted and the owner said that he would try to beg or buy off No. 1. But buyer No. 1 had too good a bargain and had no idea of relinquishing his hold. He would not listen to even being bought off, so an offer of $500 was resisted, likewise $1,000, but when the grower reached the sum of $2,000 the stranger reluctantly yielded. This sum, together with the $500 he had paid to bind the bargain, was paid over to him, and the tourist returned to Ocala, but he did not wait to buy any more groves, but departed on the first train, and tourist No. 2 with the $8,000, has not yet put in an appearance, and will hardly do so before the roses bloom.—*Ocala (Fla.) Banner.*

Salvation Army Clothes.

A certain very stylish young lady, who drives a good deal, got into a horse-car in the exclusive suburb where she lives, the other day, wearing her new coachman jacket of rather gay red cloth, trimmed effectively with brass buttons. She was going to make a morning call on a friend only, a few streets away, and as she wished to show the young lady her new accoutrements she wore her gay jacket and a rather striking hat which goes with it. Scarcely had she seated herself in the car when an eager-voiced old woman sitting near said sociably: "You belong to the Salvation army, don't you?"

The swell young lady was a little startled, but she said "Naow" coldly, and turned a little away from her neighbor.

"But you must," persisted the old lady. "Them's Salvation army clothes!"

Fortunately by this time the car was at her friend's corner, and stopping it the persecuted wearer of spring fashions hurried out and into the house and into her friend's arms, where, after a "good cry," she rose to the sense of the essentially funny nature of the situation.—*Boston Record.*

The London *Times* argues the establishment in England of an institution like our Smithsonian Institute, which owes its foundation to an Englishman.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common **Blotch**, or **Eruption**, to the worst **Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. **Great Eating Ulcers** rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck**, and **Enlarged Glands**. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections. **"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."** Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution**, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs**, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his **"Consumption Cure,"** but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Indigestion, Dyspepsia**, and **Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness."** In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** has no equal.

For **Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption**, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. **Sold by Druggists.**

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

Proprietors, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SIZE OF PELLETS

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

Five Gold and Two Silver Medals,

awarded in 1885 at the Expositions of New Orleans and Louisville, and the Inventions Exposition of London.

The superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has now been demonstrated by over five years' experience. It is more durable, more pliable, more comfortable, and *never breaks.*

Avoid cheap imitations made of various kinds of cord. None are genuine unless "DR. WARNER'S CORALINE" is printed on inside of steel cover.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS.

WARNER BROTHERS,

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Sharp Pains!

Backache, Crick, Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest, or pain in any part, local or deep-seated, quickly go when a HOP PLASTER is applied. A powerful strengthener, and the best porous plaster ever known. Made from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam and the virtues of fresh Hops. Always handy for sudden pains and weaknesses. Magic in action. 25c. 5 for $1.00, everywhere. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Hop Plaster

THE ORIGINAL IMPROVED UNION CHURN

Mf'd at TIFFIN, O., by the TIFFIN UNION CHURN CO. Makes Good Butter when others fail. Makes more butter from same amount of cream than any other churn. Easily operated. Easily cleaned and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

We invite you to call on us, examine for yourself and be convinced.

48-3m Harmon Shaidnagle ag't at Massillon.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from TORPID LIVER AND IMPURITIES OF THE STOMACH. It can be invariably cured if you will

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Let all who suffer remember that

Sick and Nervous Headaches

can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their simptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

"Please send me a package of Simmons Liver Regulator. I have suffered for five years with the sick headache and find it is the only thing that will give me relief. I freely recommend it for sick headache." Yours etc.,

WARREN J. ALSTON,
Alkadelphia, Ark.

BILLIOUSNESS

MAY BE PROPERLY TERMED AN AFFECTION OF THE LIVER AND CAN BE THOROUGHLY CURED BY THE GRAND REGULATOR OF THE LIVER AND BILIARY ORGANS.

Simmons Liver Regulator

Manufactured only by

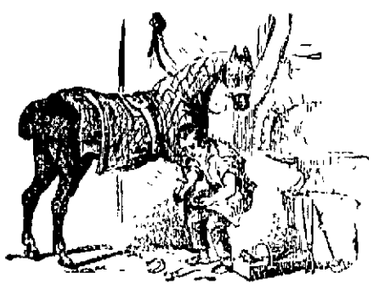
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price $1.00 at druggists.

June 24 1yr

Horse Shoeing Shop



THE UNDERSIGNED begs to call the attention of all persons desiring extra work done in the way of horse shoeing, a branch of mechanics to which he has devoted nearly twenty years exclusively. He makes

Horse Shoes of Every Variety

Required by Diseased Feet.

Horses with Corns, Gravel, Quarter Cracks, Thrush, Flat or Contracted Feet, will receive

Special Attention.

Also Over-Reaching, Interfering, Stumbling, Knee Hanging, and everything requiring

Care and Skill in Shoeing

will receive careful and prompt attention

Trotting and Team Horses

will be shod in the best manner and satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. Shop first side of Factory street, between Main and Charles streets, near the city buildings.

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HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine assortment of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

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with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

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TANITE EMERYWHEELS.

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UNDERTAKER.

West Side of Canal, Main Street,

THEATRICAL AND CIRCUS LIFE.

Secrets of the Stage, Green Room and Sawdust Arena. Describes the **Black Art**, Beheading Act, Firing of young girls from Cannons. Circulars free. Rare chance for Agents.

The W. E. DIBBLE PUB. CO., Cincinnati, O.

48-1m

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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excess of the amount guarranteed by Mexico and the United States. The opinion is expressed that the aggregate amount ($7,000,000) will not have to be advanced by the government. In conclusion the committee says: "Believing that the commercial and industrial interests of this country will be greatly benefited by the construction of a ship railway, that it will have a tendency to largely increase our commerce and stimulate our shipping and ship building interests, and that it is essential, if our government would retain the respect of its own people and of foreign nations, that it should now practically demonstrate its determination to forever discourage foreign control upon this continent." The committee report back the accompanying bill as a substitute for Senate bill 584, with the recommendation that it do pass.

JUNE 1.—Senator Sherman, this afternoon, called up the supplemental Chinese immigration bill—that which explains the meaning of the original bills on the same subject passed in 1882 and 1884. The bill was passed as reported from the committee. Mr. Sherman also called up the bill to indemnify the Chinese for losses incurred in the riot at Rock Springs, Wyoming. He said that he regarded it as good policy, good Christianity, and good humanity to reimburse the injured parties. Mr. Cockrell and Mr. Mitchell opposed the bill, and Mr. Edmunds favored it.

A bill introduced by Senator Beck to-day to prohibit members of congress acting as railroad attorneys makes it unlawful for any member of either house to accept employment as attorney at law or payment for services of any kind from any railroad company, or any officer or agent thereof, which obtained its charter or any grants of land or pecuniary aid from the United States. Violation of its provisions is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for more than one year.

On motion of Mr. Plumb the Senate took up the bill "to prevent the acquisition of real property by aliens." Mr. Plumb said he would personally prefer to have had a bill in some respects more restrictive than the present one, but the bill represented the views of the committee on public lands. The bill was passed.

House.

MAY 26.—In the house to-day the Dunn free-ship bill was laid aside to make way for the oleomargarine bill, and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer in the chair.

Mr. Hatch sent to the clerk's desk and had read a telegram from Chicago saying that the protest of several hundred members of the Chicago board of trade against the action of the directory favoring bogus butter had been mailed.

Mr. Kelley said that from the day the war closed he had striven to relieve the farmers of the country from the pernicious taxes on their productions, and in their interests he was to-day fighting this effort to add another internal burden to those they already bore.

Mr. Henderson sharply criticised Mr. Kelley's position as inconsistent with his past record, and said that the farmers of Iowa were praying almost demanding—the passage of the bill, and that the western country would have protection by argument if possible, but by war if necessary.

On motion of Mr. Breckenridge an amendment was adopted—65 to 63—to the section defining "butter" so as to exclude from that definition the product of milk or cream when additional coloring matter is used.

Mr. Morrison said the bill came here under a false pretense, and he would vote against it. The bill was not here to put money into the treasury. If the government needed internal revenue, oleomargarine was a very proper subject for taxation according to his theory. Taxation always deprived a citizen of something he might otherwise have, and therefore those things should be taxed which he could best do without.

Mr. Brown said that if the bill was amended so as to require oleomargarine to be sold for what it was he would vote for it, but not for destroying one industry in favor of another.

Mr. Breckenridge offered an amendment including within the definition of "oleomargarine" butter containing any coloring matter. Lost—52 to 105.

MAY 27.—In the house to-day Mr. Dingley from the committee of conference, submitted the report of that committee on the Dunn shipping bill. Mr. Breckenridge opposed consideration of the report until the members of the house had an opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill carefully. Mr. Dingley said that, in view of the fact that a country was attempting to discriminate against a certain class of American vessels, it was proposed by this bill simply to extend the authority given by the act of 1823, so that the president might issue his proclamation withholding from the vessels of any country which discriminated against our vessels.

Mr. Breckinridge said he had understood the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. Dunn) to state that this bill had nothing to do with the Canadian troubles.

Mr. Dunn replied that all the fishing question had to do with the provision was that it had furnished the incident showing that any country could withdraw privileges from American vessels, and that there was no law conferring on the president the authority to retaliate. He was in favor of the freest commercial intercourse, but he was not unmindful of the law of self-preservation.

Mr. Reagan hoped that the conference report would be agreed to, and that the English government might be notified that the United States meant to insist on equal privileges for its vessels to those which it accorded Canadian vessels.

Mr. Reed said the present difficulty arose out of the attempt of Canada to ignore all the advances of civilization in the matter of the commercial relations of the world. The pending proposition was simply to arm the president with the right to deprive the Canadians of the privileges of which they deprived citizens of the United States.

The house then went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the oleomargarine bill. The pending amendment reducing the special tax imposed on manufacturers of oleomargarine from $600 to $100 was lost—44 to 119.

Mr. Reagan offered an amendment extending the provisions of the special-license tax section to watered milk, adulterated butter, ancient eggs, sanded sugar, glucose syrup, artificial honey, and a long list of adulterated or misrepresented articles. The chairman (Mr. Springer) declared the amendment out of order, from which Mr. Reagan took an appeal. The decision was sustained—131 to 52.

MAY 28.—Mr. Miller, of Texas, at a meeting of the House Committee on Education to-day, offered a substitute for the Blair educational bill. It appropriates $8,000,000 annually for ten years, to be distributed among the states and territories according to the ratio of illiteracy established by the census of 1880, the money to be paid to the state on July 1 of each year, beginning with July 1887, and to be expended in maintaining public schools under state laws. The provisions of the Blair bill requiring reports from the states regarding the disbursement of the money, to which objections were made on the ground of interference with state rights, are eliminated from the Miller bill. In states maintaining separate schools for white and colored children the bill proposes to distribute the money between the white and colored schools in proportion to the ratio the races bear to each other. The bill will be introduced in the House.

JUNE 1.—Mr. Blount, from the house committee on Postoffices and Post roads, to-day reported favorably a bill to prohibit the mailing of any letter, circular, or writing concerning a lottery or gift enterprise or any paper containing an advertisement in any lottery or information regarding its drawings. Violations of these provisions are made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Substantial progress was made to-day in the consideration of the oleomargarine bill and the committee on agriculture now thinks it sees its way clear to a speedy termination of the tedious fight. Several sections were passed upon this afternoon in consequence of concessions on the part of the committee to the demands of the opposition. Every effort has been made to secure a reduction of the tax per pound without accomplishing anything more than a waste of time.

The Wheelmen.

Mr. Ducker will find his race for the League presidency a good deal harder to run since his connection with the Cyclists Union.

Six members of the Massillon Wheel Club have applied for membership in the L. A. W., according to the latest League *Bulletin*.

C. A. Payne, E. W. Palmer, W. J. Lynch, C. E. Farnworth, W. A. Davis and F. H. Palmer, six jolly members of the Cleveland Bi. Club, rode down to Massillon Sunday by way of Akron and Myer's Lake, and left Monday morning.

At the annual meeting of the Massillon Wheel Club held on Tuesday evening June 2nd, the following officers were elected:

President, Chas. M. Whitman; vice-president, Karl Hellenthal; secretary and treasurer, Felix R. Shepley; captain, Geo. S. Atwater; first lieutenant, Chas. M. Atwater; second lieutenant Frank E. Hess; color bearer, Frank H. Snyder; bugler, Jno Walker; standing committee, Chas. M. Whitman, Feliz R. Shepley, Geo. S. Atwater, W. F. Breed and Frank E. Hess.

The action of the League in sustaining the decision of the board in pronouncing as professionals the leading amateurs has created no little rumpus among clubs, especially those which have been having race meetings. They are loud in their denunciation of the condemnation of their favorites, because the latter have been unwilling to stultify themselves, and claim that the men are as good amateurs as many who were allowed to remain on the track. They do not propose to repudiate the League, but they have determined to see what can be done. The race meetings of the Lynn, Springfield and Hartford clubs will amount to nothing unless such riders as Rowe, Hendee, Knapp and others are to be allowed to enter. In these contests the members of the racing board have no interest, while it is of the greatest importance to the clubs. Rowe is a member of the Lynn club, and that body will leave the League before they will suspend him. A meeting of 19 members of the Springfield Lynn and Nonantum Cycling Clubs was held, Chief Consul Ducker, of Springfield, presiding. It was voted to form an association to protect the racing men and promote the interests of cycling. The name American Cyclists' Union was adopted. The following definition of an amateur was adopted: "An amateur is any person who has never raced or exhibited his skill for public or private stake or for a purse or gate money, or contested under a false name, or has backed or allowed himself to be backed in a public race." The Lynn men have accepted, under the new definition, all the entries of makers' amateurs. These men have been declare professionals, all who race against them will be contaminated. Mr. Abbot Bassett, chairman of the racing board, has refused to referee the races, and will only officiate in the Prince-Neilson race. The racing men are tickled, and, as a matter of course, side with the union.—*Boston Herald.*

THE LIQUOR DEALERS DILEMMA.

To Pay, or Not to Pay, that is the Question.

Sixty-five saloon keepers of this city again met in Bammerlin's Hall Friday afternoon, and completed a permanent organization. George Bullinger was was elected president; John Brenneman vice-president; Frank Vogt recording secretary; George Scheer, financial secretary; Frank Sibila, treasurer; Frank Dornacker, doorkeeper. The initiation fee was fixed at five dollars, and annual dues at six dollars, of which a dollar and a half must be paid in advance. About $425 was at once turned in, and will probably be used to defeat the Dow law.

Nothing was done at the liquor dealers' meeting in Canton Friday afternoon except to admit new members. The Massillon delegates were on hand, but under the circumstances could learn nothing.

At a special meeting of the Massillon Association, held on Wednesday, George Bullinger and Frank Vogt were appointed delegates to the meeting of the State League to be held at Columbus on Friday.

This Might be Done Here.

A carpenter is at work at the old city pest house adjoining the new city hospital making the repairs ordered by Council at the last meeting on resolution of Mr. Richardson. The building is being raised where it has sunken and a considerable amount of carpenter work is being done. The expense will not be over $30 or $40, although the Council set the limit at $50.

It is the purpose to get some good, competent, responsible family to occupy the building, rent free on condition that they take proper care of the new hospital, and act in the capacity of nurses in case of sickness being thrown on the city. Two acres of good land go with the house and an orchard is going to be filled with apples this fall if nothing happens to the trees. The offer is a splendid one for the suitable family.—*Mansfield News.*

The Times is Corrected.

An article in your last week's issue copied from the Akron City *Times* does an injustice to Mrs. Reynolds, formerly Flora Walter of this city, in saying that she deserted her former husband, Abe Jones, leaving her child with him, as the reverse is the case. He left her three years before she married Reynolds, or more properly King, and saw that the child was properly cared for all this time.

W. FETZER.

Invite Him to Come to Massillon.

Mr. Lawrence, representating the Hexagon Box Co., of Norwalk, was in town the other day, looking at the woolen mill building, with a view of locating here. The company is pressed for room in Norwalk, and the woolen mill building is just what they want. This is an enterprising company, and our people would be glad to have them come here.—*Monroeville Spectator.*

"Will Not Be Confisticated."

A communication from the youthful Mr. Wells in reference to the account of the shooting of Eddie Meyers last week, denies with scorn the insinuation that his was a cheap rifle, or ought to be "confisticated" in exactly this manner:

MR. EDITOR:—The "cheap" rifle you spoke of in your last weeks paper is *not and will not be confistucated* it as safe an arm as there is in town and I think that the general public is not in any danger while it is in my hands or any body or in the hands of any body else if the proper care is taken. Eddie Myers told me he was not going along or Charle could not have got the rifle as Eddie broke it this spring and refused to pay for it. Yours Respectfully

GEORGE WELLS.

Camp Chippewa.

This beatiful Summer Resort at Chippewa Lake, on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R. R., will be open to the public June 1, 1886. The Managers of this Resort, realizing that the facilities offered last year were inadequate to the wants of the people who visited it, have, during the past winter made so many changes and improvements about the place, that it will stand at the head of the list of resorts in Northern Ohio for excursionists and picnic parties. The grounds have been enlarged, a new dock 12 feet wide and extending into the lake nearly 100 feet has been built. A new and commodious hotel has been erected adjoining the pavilion. A fine restaurant has been put up to run in connection with the hotel.

The hotel opens under the management of Col. John B. Davis, of Columbus, O., a gentleman who will spare no pains in his efforts to make the house popular and a pleasant home for all who may give it a call.

Tents will be kept on hand for those who prefer camping.

Commodore David Cook, of Cleveland, has secured the boat privilege of the lake, including the steam and sailing yatchts. He has added quite a number (some 20 or 30) new row boats, which gives him the finest and largest fleet of boats that can be found in any of the pleasure resorts in Northern Ohio.

The sale of spirituous or malt liquors is strictly prohibited at Camp Chippewa.

The C., L. & W. R. R. runs all its passenger trains to the Lake, landing its passengers directly on the grounds of Camp Chippewa, and makes excursion rates from all stations, which can be had upon application to any agent of that Company, or to Wm. H. Grout, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio. Parties in Cleveland or at other points on C., C., C. & I. R'y, can secure excursion rates to Camp Chippewa by addressing A. J. Smith, Gen'l Pass. Ag't C., C., C. & I. R'y, Cleveland, O. Parties desiring information regarding hotel accommodations or other matters at Camp Chippewa, should address

JOHN B. DAVIS,
Manager Hotel Chippewa.
CHIPPEWA LAKE, OHIO.

Out and About.

The Cambridge people thinks they have struck oil in paying quantities at 1,205 feet.

The Huron county jail, at Norwalk has been declared a nuisance by the Board of Health.

A Norwalk merchant runs an excursion train over the W. & L. E. Railroad from near by country towns.

John Vohn, a Lima colored boy, is believed to have been murdered by drowning by some companions with whom he was bathing.

Daniel Searles, a colored boy, was refused admission to the Le Grand rink in Cleveland. His father has just recovered $200 damages in court.

Youngstown has granted a natural gas company the right to lay pipes in the streets, and consequently the manufacturers will run their works with gas.

On Wednesday night natural gas was struck at Mansfield, at a depth of 1,100 feet. There are indications of a strong flow. This assures a big boom in the town.

The Alliance Opera House collapsed with a crash Wednesday afternoon, fortunately injuring no one. It has been considered unsafe for years and fell in without warning.

The State Convention of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, of the Disciple Church adjourned at New Lisbon on Saturday after an interesting session. About 200 persons were in attendance.

Frank Hurd will deliver a lecture on "Free Trade" at Wooster, June 10, under the aspices of the Political Science Club of the University of Wooster. Major McKinley has been asked to lecture on "Protection."

The following cheerful and euphonious letter appears in an exchange:

We have always been a reader of your valuable paper but not a subscriber, owing to the fact that our father takes the paper, and now being deprived of its columns we are almost lost without it.

We have been here about three weeks, and find this city a splendid place for those who seek an education.

Wooster is situated on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and has about 7,000 inhabitant. Many shade trees have been planted all over the city, which gives it a grand picturesque scenery.

Commencement Week at Hiram College Hiram, Ohio.

Baccalaureate Sermon by Pres. G. H. Laughlin, Sunday, June 13, at 11 a. m.

Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, Wednesday, June 16, at 10 a. m.

Anniversary of the Delphic Society, Wednesday, June 16, at 8 p. m.

Commencement Day, Thursday, June, 17:

10 A. M.

(1) Addresses by the Graduating Class; (2) The Master's Oration, G. A. McFarland, Scotland, Dakota; (3) Conferring of Degrees.

2 P. M.

The Annual Address, B. J. Radford, Editor of "The Disciple," Cincinnati, O.

8 P. M.

Joint Exhibition of the Hesperian and Olive Branch Societies.

The corner-stone of the new College building will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, on Commencement Day. An address will be given by the Chairman of the building committee, which will be followed by several ten-minute speeches. The friends of the Institution are cordially invited to be present.

WOMAN GOSSIP.

The Modern Girl Defended from Some of the Accusations Made Against Her.

A Protest Against the Wholesale Murder of Birds in the Interest of Fashion.

THE MODERN GIRL.

It has become the fashion of late, writes Christine Herrick in the Philadelphia *Press*, to say a great deal about the extravagance of girls and their unfitness for self-denial, for economical housekeeping as poor men's wives, or, in fact, for anything more than a gay society life. The girl of the period is depicted as devoted to dress and amusement, unable to keep house or direct servants, and with no aim in life beyond that of making a good marriage by which she will be enabled to dress more handsomely and live more luxuriously than before.

There are doubtless girls whose habits of life and, indeed, whose expressed theories give color to this belief. But it is time a plea should be advanced for the much greater number whose lives are a complete contradiction to such charges. The average girl is fit for something far better than a mere butterfly existence. While she may not always make intellectual pursuits her chief employment, she is generally tolerably deficient in what a majority of men rank above these—namely, housewifely accomplishments.

The helpless fashionable young lady, who, if she did not quite carry out the programme offered by the Mother Goose melody:

Sit on a cushion and sew up a seam,
And live on strawberries, sugar and cream,

at least was supposed to pass most of her waking hours that she did not devote to the subjugation of her admirers in dawdling over a bit of useless fancy work, has been consigned to the top shelf along with "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Sir Charles Grandison." Sometimes a non-progressive author reintroduces her to the general public under the impression that he is keeping up with the times, but as a rule she remains in obscurity. Her successor, the dashing young woman who danced the German all night and slept all day, and who flourished to perfection in Miss Warner's books to throw the virtuous heroine into stronger relief, still preserves a shadowy existence, but her days, happily, are numbered.

The average girl, carefully observed, offers a refutation to the popular libels that too often pass for truthful descriptions. She has a healthy enjoyment of young society and of gayety—it would be peculiar if she had not—but she can also turn her attention to graver pursuits with equal interest. Many girls are no mean students, and conduct "courses of reading" after leaving school with a perseverance that puts to shame their brothers' neglect of study when the latter's college days are over. Very seldom does one find a man who gives even a small portion of his leisure to reading that does not bear directly upon his business or profession. There is an amazingly small proportion of really idle girls. If the result of their labors sometimes seem to demonstrate that the game has not been worth the candle, it is not because they do not give due time and energy to their employments, but that these employments themselves are unworthy. Nor is this altogether the girl's fault. A man usually carves out his own niche in life. A girl is often born in hers or placed there by circumstances over which she has—or thinks she has—no control.

Even against her disadvantages of training and environment, the girl achieves a fair result. The number of those who are slaves to the pleasures of society, and to a greed for excitement and admiration, shrinks into insignificance when compared to those who lead diligent, active lives.

The girl of to-day is generally proficient in needlework. She can not only alter her own dresses, but cut and make those and her underclothing as well. She has a knack at trimming her hats and furnishing up her wardrobe, and does her full share at helping the dressmaker, who comes to assume charge of the spring and fall sewing. She understands the various branches of mending and takes that division of labor off her mother's hands, as well as the care of parlors and dining-room, the arranging of flowers, the supervision of the manners and apparel of the younger children, and sometimes of their studies, too.

Let full justice be done to the "girl of the period," or, rather, let there be a clear comprehension of what should be really represented by that much-abused phrase. It is not fair to take the weakest specimens of the sex as types of a class comprising earnest workers, with strong conceptions of life, its responsibilities and burdens, and a steady purpose to bear them according to the best of their ability.

DON'T KILL THE BIRDS.

Time was when our appeals against the wanton destruction of the feathered songsters of our woods were directed to their one dreadful enemy—the wanton school-boy. But in more recent years we have learned that a whole generation of rascally boys could not cause the wholesale murder of these little innocents that is caused by fashion in one season. It is to women that this plea must now be directed, and it comes, we fear, too late; when the passion for stuffed bird skins has gained such an ascendancy in their hearts that it never will yield its place until the last scarlet-winged songster has yielded up its little life a sacrifice thereto.

Who would have dreamed a half century ago, that gentle woman, the amiable guardian of all that is tender and kind, would adopt the fashion of wearing as ornaments the skins of slaughtered birds? Has not the bare idea a savor of barbarism? But the fashion has been inaugurated, and yearly becomes more extended in its demands. Annually millions of birds are slaughtered for the ornamentation of the headgear of our wives and daughters, and protest waits until, as now, it is discovered that our wood-birds are so decreasing in numbers that their total extermination has become a possibility by no means remote. Fortunately, in England, whence our ultra-fashionable people get many of their "ideas," the note of alarm was plainly sounded some time ago. The fact that the song-birds of our "little island," whose music has inspired the verses of more than one poet laureate, are in danger of becoming wholly extinct, has aroused patriotic protest that could not be ignored even by the most abject devotees of fashion.

An anti-plumage-wearing society has been formed, headed by a lady of rank and influence, and an effort is made to brand the decoration of millinery with dead birds as in bad taste. In this country, where, be it remembered, we have quite as many beautiful and tuneful birds as any country can boast of, and we ought to value them as highly—the American Ornithological Union has inaugurated a movement of protest against their slaughter. They have appointed a committee to look after the matter and issued a circular in which they state the case in the following forcible language:

"Throughout the length and breadth of the country there is carried on a systematic slaughter. It proceeds unremittingly the year through; for every season has its birds, and every feathered thing has come to have its money aspect. Bright or plain, large or small, all are in demand, and the blood money is paid over for the dozen or hundred victims when the individuals are commercially too insignificant for a separate price. An enormous, a precious sacrifice is thus made year on year to the cause of fashion. Its extent goes beyond estimate. For it is not the present alone that is laid under contribution; it is not alone we of to-day who must suffer—would that it were! This crime of to-day is a grand larceny against posterity; we are countenancing the robbery of our children's children; and why? To bring a few paltry dollars to the pockets of a class of cruel or ignorant men—the slaughterers; to satisfy the demands of fashion; in plain words, to gratify the vanity of our race; to give a thoughtless pleasure to our wives and daughters—to ourselves, who, if not in active cruelty, are as blood guilty as those whose hands gather in the dead."

MRS. POTTER'S VIEWS ON DRESS.

The other day I enjoyed a visit to Mrs. James Brown Potter's. Her cosy and artistic parlors overlook one of our most attractive parks. Logs blazed in an open fireplace, tea had just been served in dainty cups, and we all fell to talking on the recent discussions regarding evening dresses, which have called forth remarks from Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and society in general.

It was twilight. Mrs. Potter sat upon a low divan in such a manner that the firelight fell upon her face. It seemed to me that she could not look more beautiful, as the red glint in her hair became stronger, her eyes looked brighter and her teeth, so perfect, seemed whiter in the light. She wore a simple cloth costume, yet for the time and place no ball-room toilet could have been more effective. "And what are your views on this much-mooted dress question, Mrs. Potter?" I asked, after several had expressed their ideas.

"I," she said, turning toward me. "I think it a duty we owe to society to make ourselves as pleasing as possible in our manners, speech, and dress. The low corsage has always been the style for full evening toilet, and I think it the most appropriate dress, but it should, of course, be modest; otherwise it is not pleasing, and I have just said I consider it a social duty for us to please our fellow-beings if possible."

"Then you always wear low-necked dresses on full-dress occasions?" I asked.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Potter, "and I think I can agree with Miss Cleveland and know where to draw the line. One of the greatest beauties of womanhood is the curve of the throat, the poise of the head, and it can be better displayed when the waist is low—modestly low. Of course, the age and other things also make a difference as to where the line should be drawn."

"Then you do not think that all women should wear their dresses the same number of inches from the chin?"

"Certainly not. A young woman whose throat and shoulders are white and plump may wear the dress quite low and still be perfectly modest, for she displays only what is attractive, what poets have written of and artists have painted, well-rounded shoulders and a well-shaped arm, but one's own sense of propriety should suggest to a stout matron that a great display of red arms or shoulders is not a pleasing sight."—*Philadelphia Press.*

She Had Been Insulted.

"Indeed, marm, and I've come to give you warnin'," said the help of an uptown Peoria lady.

"Why, Bridget, what's the matter!" said Mrs. McJones.

"Bekase I've been insoolted."

"Who insulted you, Bridget?"

"An' if you must know it was none other than Mr. McJones."

"Bridget, you astonish me. In what way did my husband insult you?"

"Well, he came in this mornin', and he says to me, says he, 'Bridget, have you washed yer face?' Av coorse I told him I had. 'Well, Bridget, have ye combed yer hair?' Av coorse I had. Then says he, 'Bridget, wipe your mouth.' I did so. 'Bridget,' says he, 'throw your arms around my neck, and turn up yer lips toward mine.' I didn't know what he was after, but I did it. And then the mane naygur put his thumb up to his nose and wiggled his fingers, and said, April fool, Bridget.' An' faith, marm, an' I'm not goin' to stop and be insoolted that way by any man."—*Peoria Transcript.*

A man has written a letter to Sam Jones saying that a debtor is trying to beat him out of $450. He tells Sam that if he (Jones) will preach that $450 out of the debtor he can have $100 of it.

In the camp at Yogo, Montana, a colored woman named Millie Ringgold has quite a reputation as a prospector. She spends most of her time in the mountains, and handles the pick and shovel with as much vigor and dexterity as a man. She was the pioneer woman of Yogo, and ran the first hotel at that place in the early days. By economy and close attention to business she has come into possession of some very valuable properties, and is in reality to-day a bonanza queen. The latest reports from Yogo state that she is the owner of the famous Garfield mining lode, one of the richest silver mines in the West.

There Are No Lead-Pencils.

There is no lead-pencil in existence to-day, and there have been none for more than forty years past. There was a time when a spiral of lead cut from the bar or sheet sufficed to make marks on white paper or some roughed abrading material. The name lead-pencil comes from the old notion that the products of the Cumberland mines in England are lead, instead of being plumbago or graphite, a carbonate of iron, capable of leaving a lead colored mark. With the original lead-pencil or strip, and with the earlier styles of the lead-pencil made direct from the Cumberland mines, the wetting of the pencil was a necessary preliminary of writing. But since it has become a manufacture, the lead-pencil is adapted by numbers or letters to each particular design. There are all grades of hardness, from the pencil that can be sharpened down to a needle point to the one which can not make other than a broad mark. Between these two extremes are a number of gradations which cover all the uses of the lead-pencil. These gradations are made by taking the original carbonate and grinding and mixing it with a fine quality of clay, in different proportions, according to the quality of the pencil required to be produced. The mixture is made thoroughly, and then squeezed through dies to form and size it, after which it is dried and incased in its wooden envelope.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Not With That Show.

An advertisement of "A party wanted to travel with a theatrical company as treasurer," brought about a meeting between a Detroiter and theatrical man at a hotel the other day.

"Did you ever act in such capacity?" was asked.

"No, but I feel equal to the emergency."

"Oh, you do? How will you go to work to get us out on the road for our first stand?"

"Why! Haven't you got any money?"

"Not a dollar. We may strike luck the first night, and we may do a poor business for a week. Can you arrange to keep us along until we hit pay dirt?"

"I don't see how?"

"And are you a talker? Can you get us out of a hotel where we are owing $25 and nothing to pay with? Can you give owners of halls the grand stand-off? Can you fix it with ticket agents to pass us as deadheads? When salary-day comes around, can you smooth it over with the kickers?"

"I—I don't believe I could."

"Nor I, either. You man, go hence! Go out and strike a job of sawing wood, shoveling dirt, or ditch-digging. You'll have less on your mind and more in your pocket."—*Detroit Free Press.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower: June, 73@73½c; July, 74½@74¾c; August, 75¾@76¾c.
CORN—Lower: June, 34¾@34½c; July, 35½@35¾c; August, 36½@36¾c.
OATS—Lower; June, 26½@26⅝c; July, 26⅜@26½c.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork lower: June, $8.27½@8.27½; July, $8.35@8.35; August, $8.42½@8.42½. Lard—Lower: June, $5.85@5.85; July, $5.95@5.95; August, $6.00@6.00.
CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:

Extra Choice Cattle	$5 25 5 35
Good Shipping Steers	4 70 @5 00
Medium steers	4 25@4 50

HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.75 @4.15 for light; $3.95 @4.15 for heavy.
WOOL—Inquiry light. No active movement is looked for until the new clip begins to come in.
Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 20@23c; Medium, tub, 26@28c; Fine, unwashed, 15@19c; Medium, unwashed, 21@22c; Coarse, unwashed, 19@20c; Burry, unwashed, 12@14c; Fine, washed, 26@27c; Medium, washed, 28@29c; Coarse, washed, 25@26c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 14@18c; Medium, unwashed, 19@20c; Coarse, unwashed, 18@20c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 June 82⅛@82⅞c; July, 83 83⅝c; August, 84@84⅝c.—CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 43@43½c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; June, 74¼c; July, 75¼c. CORN—Firm at 34½c for No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 26⅜c. RYE—Dull; 58c for No. 1.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2, Red, June, 75@75c; July, 75@75c. CORN—Higher; 30@30⅜c June; 31⅞@32c July. OATS—Lower; 26½c. RYE—Quiet; 61c. PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $8.60. Lard—$5.75.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western lower; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and June, 83⅛@83½c; July, 82@82c. CORN—Quiet; June, 44 44¼c; July, 44@44¼c. OATS—Western White, 38@41c; Mixed do., 35@38c.

The following states have regular bureaus for the collection of statistics on the labor question: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Ethelberta—"I want a pair of slippers for pa. Number tens, and—squeaky." Genial shoemaker—"Squeaky, miss? I'm afraid we haven't any of that kind." Ethelberta—"I am so sorry. Couldn't you make him a squeaky pair? There is a certain young gentleman who visits me frequently, and—and it would be very convenient for him to know just when pa is coming."—*Phila. Call.*

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